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LECOMPTON MEETING.

THE WITTER DEMOCRACY IN MOZART HALL

Speeches of Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, Hon. Messrs. Jones and Bilboe, of Tennessee, and Others.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.

In answer to a call from the Witter brnnch of the Democracy of the City of New-York, there was a very respectable gathering in Mozart Hall last evening, to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Soon after 8 o'clock, and after the band in attendance had performed several popular airs, Ex-Alderman COULTER ascended to the platform and nominated for

President—JOHN H. BROWER, Esq.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

JOHN MCCUNN, Esq., then proposed the following for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Royal Phelps,	John H. Babcock,	J. S. Brownell,
E. F. Gerneau,	Geo. Collins,	Wm. J. Brisley,
W. N. Mcintyre,	J. E. Berard,	Charles Francis,
M. D. Bean,	A. S. Sullivan,	Wm. Raynor,
Jas. B. Murray,	S. Vanbrouck,	James R Steers,
Jesse Tyrrannd,	Wm. B. Maclay,	F. I. A Boole,
Oliver Slate Jr.,	J. Henderson,	James C. Willett,
Joseph Kernochan,	W. H. L. Barnes,	John Quinn,
Thomas Small,	A. Maclay,	Charles K. Smith
H. O. Brewer,	H. Ketchum, Jr.,	Wm. Burke,
Peter A. Hargous,	James S. Libby,	James Mulligan,
R. B. Winslow,	James Doran,	John McDonald,
J. J. Kernochan,	John Roach,	M Dudley Bean.
E. E. Albertis,	Wm. H Bulwel,	John McNulty,
James T. Brady,	Bernard Meyer.	Wm. N. McIntire,
Charles O'Conor,	Morgan L. Harris,	Thos. Jones, Jr.,
B. M. Whitcock,	John A. Davis,	Robt. B. Boyd,
J. T. Soutter,	Joseph Rose,	Geo. W. Dean,
A. H. Bean,	William Beard,	J McLeod Murphy,
And. L. Ireland,	Wm. E. Baker,	George S. Drew,
Reuben Withers,	John H. Whitmore.	Terrence Fariey,
John S. Boyd,	Thomas Stephens,	F. A. Tuomey,
Mathew Morgan,	Maur. Fitzgerald,	James Fury,
E. C. Wason,	James Murphy,	Edwd. Conweil,
Geo. G. Sampson,	Wm. Merryfield,	S. P. Russell,
Joshua J. Henry,	E. P. Scherman Jr.,	John Anderson,
Edmond J Mann,	C. H. King,	Benj. P. Fairchild.
T. W. Bayard,	Edward Driggs,	John Jasper.

SECRETARIES.

1—M. McGibbons,	12—Hosea B. Perkins,
2—William Cameron,	13—John Tilley,
3—Patrick Kerrin,	14—James Lynch,
4—John Kidden,	15—Nicholas Murphy,
5—Joseph Candee,	16—Thomas A. Hearn,
6—Charles Sweeney,	17—Jacob W. Moore,
7—Orlando Perry,	18—Theodore J. Fonda,
8—John A. Cochrane,	19—Michael McCann,
9—Alex L. Shaw,	20—John Donneley,
10—Wm B. McCorkle,	21—E. A. Moore,
11—James Tracy,	22—P. Delaney.

When the organization had been completed the President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In pursuance of a call, duly published, this meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York is convened for the purpose of responding to, sustaining and indorsing the Government policy of the President of the United States, as promulgated in his Kansas Lecompton Message. I take great pleasure in presiding at such a meeting, and would be the more gratified if our fellow-Democrats all over the land would respond to the policy of the Executive in a similar way.

In assembling ourselves together thus, we manifest our fidelity to the Executive. This is due to him for the faithfulness with which he has prosecuted his arduous duties in relation to Kansas affairs, and we should be a cold and unfeeling constituency at least, and unworthy such a President, without such demonstrations.

The speaker calmly and in detail reviewed the history of the Kansas question from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the Constitutional election.

It has long been claimed, then, said he, that a very large majority of the voters in Kansas are Free-State men. If this be so, and the Free-State men had availed themselves of the benefits of the law, they could have elected a majority of delegates to the Convention, and secured a Constitution of their own choice. However this may be, it is stated that the largest vote cast, up to December last, was about 12,000. As I have already said, 9,251 names were registered in the census. On the 21st of December, 6,226 votes were cast for the Constitution with Slavery, and 569 votes for the Constitution without Slavery. Total, 6,795 votes. Thus the people of Kansas have *formed and regulated their domestic institutions in their own way.* The way of some was to vote, of others to refrain from voting. The right to refrain from voting at a popular election is as undeniable as the right to vote; but those who neglect their franchise have not the right to invalidate the election, however adverse it may prove to their wishes.

But the refusal to vote arose from a spirit of rebellion. The President, in his Kansas Message to Congress gives us the most undoubted evidence of this in the fact that of the opposing political parties in Kansas, one is loyal to the Government, and the other has endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation; and that this party would, long since, have subverted the government, had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Ever since the period of Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledgd, but have constantly denounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and constantly in a state of resistance against its authority, and in which they have endeavored to establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution.

In quoting from Governor WALKER'S dispatch to the Secretary of State, of 15th July last, he says, "Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition movements in the Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition Societies of the East, and while there is a respectable number of people there, it is filled with a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the Abolition Societies, to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of the question." And, "the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican Party in this Territory; instigated, I have no doubt they are, by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and the continued presence of General HARNEY is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries." In a dispatch of 27th July, Governor WALKER says, "LANE and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Here we see the working of the principles of the Republican Platform, and of *such "popular sovereignty"* as might be expected only from such principles and such a platform. If Kansas had been left to make its own laws, without any outside influences, it would long since have been admitted peaceably as a State, and I believe a Free State, of the Union. These outside influences have not been for the love of Kansas, but to advance the pretensions of a political party whose policy would be fatal to the institutions of the country.

Our "popular sovereignty" is for the people of Kansas to enact their own laws in their own way, according to the Nebraska-Kansas act, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Beyond this, Congress has no power over the laws of Kansas, and here Kansas is left to herself.

It has been complained of that the question of Slavery was not submitted to the people of Kansas without qualification—in quarters, too, where it should be known that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property in the Territories, and, as such, that the owners are entitled to protection in them, and consequently that they cannot be voted out of their possession. All, therefore, of the Slavery question which the Convention had any control of was submitted to the popular vote.

It is worse than useless for the people of the Free States further to agitate this question of Slavery. It has been settled by the Constitution, and confirmed by the highest legal tribunal of the nation. Whatever it may once have been considered, it is no longer an open question, either in political discussion or the halls of legislation. The Free States have washed their hands of it; it should cease to be an element of discord, both morally and politically. We have no more right to interfere with it, or violate the Constitution of the country or the local laws of other communities in reference to it, than to violate laws in any other relation; or than those of other States and Territories have to pass beyond their sphere to violate our laws and infringe upon our sovereignty. And I repeat, that this is no more a subject of moral or conscientious conflict, than the toleration of religions directly the reverse of our own. The institutions of the country most wisely provide against such conflicts, by leaving all men free to the rights of conscience,—restraining them only from interference with the same rights in others. By this principle,—placing a man's rights within the sphere of his obligations,—we enjoy a government whose majesty is law. Break down this barrier, and we shall descend to anarchy and disunion, with all their attendant calamities.

Upon the Kansas question the Democratic Party cannot but lament that a few, and amongst them some whom we have been proud to hail as Generals in our legions, take ground opposed to us. To such we can only say that the Nebraska-Kansas act does not dictate that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to the popular vote for ratification or rejection. The Legislative act of Kansas does not require it; and, therefore, neither Congress nor the Democratic Party have any control of the question. Kansas has adopted the principle, common to us, of legislating through her representatives, which, doubtless, she will continue to do; and when she becomes a State, as she will become under the Lecompton Constitution, her laws and Constitution can be changed at the pleasure of her people, in their own lawful way.

From all the gloom and discord which have so long enveloped Kansas, we find a relief in the fact that her people have held an election, and by a large vote elected a Legislature, State officers, &c., under and in virtue of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution. They have evidently come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that with that Constitution Kansas will be received into the Union. The satisfaction we feel at this now almost certain result, is impaired only by our fears that such men as LANE may be elevated to the Senate of the United States. But this is a matter over which we can have no control; it is beyond our sphere. We can, however, rally around the President of the United States, and indorse him in all his policy and every act he has done in regard to Kansas affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN responded nobly to his nomination. His inaugural address, his first annual Message, his Kansas-Lecomton Message, and all the elements of his Administration, carry with them the proofs of the principles upon which he was elected, and that he bears the impress of the Constitution of his country upon his heart. And we will proudly sustain such a leader. [Applause.]

The remarks of the President were very favorably received. When he had concluded, Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY read the following resolutions, after remarking that he would be perfectly willing to read them in Tammany Hall, or anywhere else, where the object was to sustain the Administration.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas was duly organized into a Territorial Government by an act which conferred full governmental power upon such Territory, subordinate only to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, which, after a most exciting and prolonged discussion, received every constitutional sanction as a law; and, whereas, the principles upon which that law was based were incorporated in, and made an essential part of the platform of the Democracy, by the National Convention which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; and, whereas, the so-called Republican Party had not only organized an open opposition to the policy and principles of that act, but, in defiance of good faith, aided individuals and corporations chartered by State Legislatures, in violation of the comity, union and good faith which consolidated the States into a federal compact, which set at defiance the Territorial Government so formed, as well as the Government of the United States; and, whereas, the issue so raised between the Government, the law and the Democracy on the one side, and the Republican Party, aid societies and mob force on the other, was decided in favor of the Government, the law and the Democracy, by the American people in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency; and whereas the Government of the United States recognized the Territorial act of the regularly constituted Territorial Government of Kansas, which provided for assembling a Convention to form a Constitution with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union; and whereas a Convention so constituted, under and by virtue of such authority in a legal form, and in the usual manner framed and agreed upon a Constitution, republican in its character and intelligent and liberal in its provisions; and whereas that Constitution was duly submitted by the proper authorities of Kansas to the President, and was presented by him to the Congress of the United States, accompanied by a message which, for its compact historical recital of facts, its plain statesmanlike directions and its manly devotion to constitutional rights, has on the one hand received the eulogiums of the wise and patriotic, while on the other, it has been denounced by "organized insurrectionary" bands of fanatical agitators, and by "hired mercenaries" who, under the sanction of aid societies and under the mastership of Abolition leaders, with the cry of apostleship for liberty, would trample on the Constitution, overthrow the Union, and organize civil war therefore be it

Resolved, That the Message of the President to Congress, accompanying the Lecompton Constitution and recommending the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, in its recommendations harmonises with the Constitution of the United States, is strictly in conformity with the usages of the Government since its foundation; is true to the policy of non intervention; is in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act; is faithful to and in compliance with the principles and platform of the Cincinnati Convention; is supported by the legally organized Convention of the legally constituted Government of Kansas, and so demonstrates the necessity for, and the propriety of, early Congressional action, to secure the conservation of order by the prevention of civil war and the rights of the people, by the Congressional acknowledgment of their Constitutional Government, as to merit the warmest approval of the Democracy of the country, and of every patriot.

Resolved, That the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution—organized by members elected for the sole and express purpose of framing a Constitution by the entire electors of Kansas, who desired to participate in the election, under a fair apportionment made by Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, and at a fair election, which, in the language of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, was opposed by "insurgents," "agitators" and "mercenaries, who were paid by abolition societies" to "perpetuate and diffuse agitation" and prevent a peaceful settlement of the question "by establishing a reign of terror"—by submitting the Slavery question to the vote of the people, submitted the only question which had excited debate or awakened agitation in the Territory and carried out not only the authority delegated to them by the people under the act of the Territorial Legislature, and in strict conformity with the Kansas-Nebraska act, but sanctioned by the usages of constitutional conventions and by the approval of the people since the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That as every qualified voter, whether registered or not registered, had the unrestrained privilege of voting for or against Slavery, that it ceases to be a question important either to the people of the States or to the Congress of the United States, whether the whole or a part of the electors of Kansas voted or refused to vote; for if there was a majority against Slavery, then the Constitution (if the prerogative of sovereignty was exercised) could have been so settled as to have excluded Slavery; and if Slavery remains sanctioned in the Constitution so submitted to the people, while a majority of the people are opposed to it, by reason of their not having voted, they alone are responsible for it; for, as Governor WALKER has forcibly said: "Throughout our whole Union, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the rights of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence by the majority, of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election; otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain, as the only alternative."

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by wilfully and maliciously urging the Free State Party of Kansas to desist from voting upon the Slavery question, not only falsified their own professions, stimulated discord fomented civil war, and were ready to plunge the Confederacy into anarchy and dissension, but that the same party, by its representatives in Congress, and by its public press, in still sustaining (to again adopt the language of Governor WALKER) "General LANE and his staff of leading agitators" in command of "military expeditions for the overthrow of the Government," in order to agitate the Government for years to come, by preventing the admission of Kansas as a State, is deserving of the stern rebuke of the meritorious people, and of the solemn contempt of every lover of liberty and of every conservator of that Union, consecrated by the blood of patriots, and immortalized by the achievement of American progress.

Resolved, That President BUCHANAN by his efforts to promote harmony, and by securing the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, and thereby quelling the agitation and discord which threaten the Union, and by adhering to that straightforward line of policy which recognizes as Democrats only those who sustain Democratic principles, as understood by the Democratic Administration, and of regarding those as against the Democracy who are not with the Democracy, has entitled himself to the warmest commendations of every Democrat, and to the firm support of every member of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York congratulate the country upon the decisive action of those members of the New-York delegation in Congress who coöperated with, and stood promptly and firmly by the principles and the policy of the President in their action upon the reference of his Message upon the Lecompton Constitution, that they extend to them the assurance of united support, and take this occasion to declare that their vote was the true reflection of that Democratic sentiment in this metropolis which has so often shown its devotion to the Democracy and to the Union, and which is to-day stronger than ever before.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York urgently recommend the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as the most direct means of quelling civil strife; of putting an end to abolition agitation; of consolidating the bonds which unite the States in a fraternal brotherhood, and of doing justice to the people of Kansas, so long outraged by the incendiary plots and the infamous military movements of the notorious LANE and his Aid Society abettors; and that to further this end, that this meeting recommend that meetings of the Democracy be held in every county, town and ward of the State, expressive of the high appreciation on the part of the people of the President's Message upon the Lecompton Constitution, and favorable to the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under it.

Resolved, finally, That in thus expressing our concurrence in the views of the President and his Cabinet upon this all-absorbing question, it is due to him and them to know that it is the unextorted and independent sentiment of men whose devotion to the Administration is beyond the temptation of office or the threats of traitors in the Democratic camp, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to stand steady in the ranks as long as a strong arm or a true heart is necessary to defend the honor or vindicate the policy of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

While the resolutions were being read, the Twentieth Ward Democratic Club entered, with music, and banners, on which were inscribed sentiments favorable to President BUCHANAN and to Lecompton. When order had been restored the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

REMARKS OF MR. HUGHES.

Hon. Mr. HUGHES, M. C. from Indiana, was the first speaker introduced. He regretted the circumstances which had rendered such a meeting eminently proper and actually necessary. He regretted the organization of the insidious movement which began about three months ago, and which threatened to denationalize the great Democratic Party, by creating divisions among the Democrats of the North. It was another effort of defeated aspirants for the highest office in the gift of the people, showing the bitterness of their disappointment. It was to rebuke that movement and its authors that such meetings had become necessary. The President must be sustained in his position by all good Democrats. He believed his own State, Indiana, had spoken and spoken right, in the matter; and he believed Pennsylvania had come up to the support of her own great statesman. Where, he would ask, would the Empire State stand? Would it be with Indiana and Pennsylvania, or with BANCROFT and GREELEY; DOUGLAS and PRESTON KING; JIM LANE and FRED. DOUGLASS. [Applause.] After remarking generally upon the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, the public feeling at that time that there was to be a time of Constitutional peace; and the regret now that that peace had been disturbed by the renewal of the discussion of Slavery, he gave way to others, although he said he had not spoken all he had proposed to speak.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, was introduced by the Chairman, amid much applause, which was enthusiastically renewed on a call for "Cheers for Tennessee and old ANDREW JACKSON." He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: I thank you much more for the heartiness with which you have received the last sentiment than the first. So far as any compliment may be tendered to me personally, I think that I am able to appreciate it. But when you compliment that State that gave me birth, and from which I came, then I feel that you have struck a chord that vibrates in the tenderest affections of my heart. [Cheers.] I am no stranger in New-York. [A VOICE—Not at all.] And, gentlemen, whilst I claim to be a Tennessean, I am equally a New-Yorker. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I was born, and raised, and educated, and lived, and continue to live, and mean to die, in that school the chief doctrine of which was our Union and our whole Union. [Applause.] And, Sir, whilst we are divided by geographical lines, mere ideal lines of separation for judicial and other municipal purposes, what are we but one great and ought to be united and happy family of brothers and sisters? [Applause.] What superiority have you of New-York over me and mine of Tennessee? [Cries of "None, none."] What presumption would it not be in Tennessee to claim a superiority over New-York, or any other portion of this broad Confederacy? It is a broad land, a land of freedom, the land of WASHINGTON and the land of patriots. [Cheers.] And the great question ought to be, and the great question is, in the bosom of every patriot—of every man who loves his country—the great question is, I say, "How shall I best preserve its institutions, promote its honor, and advance its prosperity?" And the man who has a motive beyond that is not a patriot, and deserves the scorn and the contempt of every true man. [Applause.] I did not come here to-night, gentlemen, to make a speech. I am fond of speaking, I don't disguise it. I am in no condition to speak, but I make no apologies, for I never knew a public speaker to excite sympathy by apologies. I come here as a matter of duty, and as a matter of pleasure. I did not come here for the purpose of enlightening the Democracy. What right have I to talk to Democrats? I, who have fought you from the earliest dawn of my political exustence up to within the last two years. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] I will not be so vain as to presume to teach you, but I may be permitted to come to confer with you, not as Democrats, but as American freemen, and to confer about our public interests and our mutual benefits. [Applause.] I come here to indorse the sentiments which you have proclaimed in the letter which I had the honor to receive at your hands, and that is to indorse the policy of the Administration in regard to this Kansas affair. [Cries of "Bravo," "Hear, hear," and cheers.] And, in doing that, gentlemen, I do not feel myself called upon, nor is it necessary, nor would it be becoming in me, to arraign anybody, to assail anybody, or denounce anybody. It is enough for me to feel and to know that the President is right, and I will stand by him in the right. [Cheers.] Some of you may differ with the President. I have nothing to do with that. I am responsible alone for my own convictions and my own actions upon those convictions; and, Sir, I belong to that class of men, affiliated as I am with the Democratic Party as you call it—affiliated as I am, I say, I yet belong to that school, and I intend to belong to that school, that recognizes that Heaven-descended right of every man to think for himself, to act for himself, and to vote for himself. [Loud cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I give my support to Mr. BUCHANAN, not because I claim to be a Democrat, for I am an old-fashioned Old-Line Henry Clay Whig—[hear and cheers]—I followed that great and illustrious man through all the vicissitudes of all his fortunes, through gloom and glory to the grave; and when he died, and that party to which he belonged, and which he was the author of, passed away, the question arose and presented itself to my mind, What shall I do? and, in the language of the illustrious WEBSTER, I asked myself, Where shall I go? I cast abroad, and what was the prospect? On the left hand stood a dark phalanx of traitors against the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] I could not go there. On the right was another party; I will not call them treasonable, yet, in the result of their doctrines, as dangerous as treason itself. [Cheers.] What could I do? I had nothing else to do, as an honest man, with my convictions, except to give my support, feeble and humble as it was, to the advancement of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I shall continue to operate with that party just as long as I think that party is right—[hear and cheers]—and not one inch further. [Continued cheers.] A VOICE—"Yes, Sir; that is the sound doctrine." That is the reason I coöperate with them now; for I believe the Administration is right upon this question. [Cheers.] I happen to have been a part in this Kansas thing from the beginning—from its inception down to the present time. Now, I am no politician. I want you to remember that. [Laughter.] I have ceased to be a politician, or rather, politics have ceased to be with me. [Laughter.] I am no politician now; I hold no office; I want no office; I would accept no office under the Government. None. But, as I say, I was in this Kansas affair from the beginning, and I have as much right to interpret that Kansas bill as any other man. I interpret it according to my conscience and my convictions and my judgment at the time. And if I knew then—I may have been mistaken; I don't know—but if I knew then or know now what the Kansas bill did mean, it means just two simple things; no more and no less. It means non intervention by Congress with the institution of Slavery, or with domestic institutions of any kind, [cheers,] and, gentlemen, that is the whole substance of the bill; non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery. We repealed the Missouri Compromise because it was intervention. Now, the question is this: is the position of the Administration one of non-intervention or not? That is the question, and that is all. I submit to every candid man here, is not that the whole thing? Does the Administration carry out that great principle of the Kansas bill, non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the Territories or of the States? If it does, then the Kansas bill is met in all its length and breadth. Now, let us see about that, just for a moment, for I don't mean to detain you. Here is a Constitution sent to Congress. It comes there in all the forms of law. Oh but, they say, there were frauds. Well, admit it—admit there were frauds. And did ever you know an election in New-York or Tennessee, or anywhere else, that there were not frauds? [Laughter.] There were frauds in every election ever held under this Government, and always will be until God Almighty shall reform the world and make every man honest. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, now, if you are to vitiate the whole action of the community because there is fraud in one precinct, or two precincts, or forty counties, what would become of all the balance of the State? But, if there were frauds, admit it. It would not vitiate the thing until they are proved. You don't hang criminals here until you try them, and it is very seldom you hang them even then. [Laughter.] But there were frauds. Now, how are you to correct the frauds? Who is to correct them?—Who? Congress? Would not that be intervention? Is Congress to correct the returns of the polls in Kansas, when the very face of the bill declares that non-intervention is the leading feature of it? And yet Congress and the President, it is said, is to sit there in judgment to determine whether A, B and C were entitled to vote in Kansas or not! What miserable Tomfoolery is that! It is not respectable nonsense in any decent country. [Laughter.] Now, the Constitution fixes that thing itself. The Federal Constitution declares that each house of Congress—Senate and Representatives—shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. Every State Legislature in the Union prescribes the same thing, and the law in Kansas provides the same thing. Now, if there were frauds in Kansas, why, in the devil's name, did not Kansas correct her frauds instead of sending them to Congress? Now upon the ground of fraud They say the people did not have a fair chance; that they were to be left free. That is the wording of the bill. "The people of the Territory shall be left free to regulate their own institutions in their own way." Now, if they did not do it, whose fault was it? They were there. They say the Free-State Party is largely in the ascendant. Why, then, did they not correct these frauds? Why did they not go to the polls and make this correction, when the law required them to go? But they stood out in contumacious rebellion and resistance to the laws of the land, and when they were whipped they then came to Congress and begged Congress to redress their wrongs. (A VOICE—"That is so.") Therefore, gentlemen, I say, that if the President or Congress attempt to intervene to correct these wrongs, it would be violative of the fundamental principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, upon which we have stood and fought. And therefore I say there is no other course in the world for us to pursue. But, after all, what is there in it? I tell you what it reminds me of. It reminds me of two of my neighbors in Tennessee who under took farming together. You here don't know anything about farming; you don't live by it; but I will tell you something about it. They undertook farming together, that is, putting in their mutual stock. They went to work and they farmed successfully for two or three years. They raised up horses, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and all that sort of thing. They had good crops, and got along finely. But at last they concluded to break up the partnership. So they went to work and divided up the farm. Then they divided up the horses, and the cattle, and the assets, and everything else with perfect harmony—even the corn itself. But when they came to the shucks, they got into a devil of a row, and made an immense fuss about that! [Laughter.] Now, as to all this shrieking about freedom and liberty—the fact is, don't want to talk about them fellows. I have abused them often enough, the Lord knows! We have had enough of that. We have passed through all these trials, and difficulties and annoyances. The heart of the patriot has been made to bleed and his nerves to tremble for the safety of the country, by the difficulties growing out of these Kansas troubles. And after they have got to the very last point, when nothing remains to be done except to admit them, and let them go home and go to work, they come among us to breed all this trouble. I tell you it is a shame and a disgrace to the nation! [Cheers.] What I want to do is to admit them and let them come in. I would not have cared a single straw—nay, I would have been perfectly willing that they should have submitted the whole of that Constiiution to the people. I did not care whether they submitted the whole of it, or part of it, or none of it at all. I wanted them to do it their own way. They have elected to submit the only part in controversy, they say, between them, and they come now and ask Congress to admit them under the organic law. I believe Congress morally, religiously, and politically bound to do it. I tell you more than that: they will admit it just as it is. [Cheers.] Let us do so and get rid of this question. Isn't every man in this country, isn't every woman and every child in this country, heartily sick and tired of Kansas? [A VOICE—"That is so."] Of all the humbugs that have ever been originated in this world, that has been the worst. It has been the source of more humbuggery than everything else put together. Why, if a man was sick, he traced it back to Kansas. If the grasshoppers came, it was connected with Kansas; and if the storms came, they came from Kansas. There is not an evil that flesh is heir to that some demagogue and knave and hypocrite could not trace directly back to Kansas. [Laughter.] Now, I want to get up some new humbug; I am tired of this. We are a nation of humbugs all round. Let us get something else up; but, for God's sake, let us get something up that has not got niggers in it. [Laughter. A VOICE—"Cuba."] Why, we of the South don't care half as much about this thing as you think. I have not seen a man in Tennessee, of any party whatever, who was not willing that Kansas should come into the Union without niggers, if the people desired it. Why, do you suppose we care whether niggers go to Kansas or not? Do you suppose it will add one single nigger to the number, or one single dollar to the value of those we have? Not one. All we ask is just to let every people do as they please under the Constitution and according to the law. If they want niggers there, let them have them. If they do not want them, I am the last man in the world who would send them there. [Cheers.] And, Sir, upon that question, let me disabuse your minds, if there be any one of you here who labors under that delusion. We of the South do not—I do not—and I do not think that any Northern man does—believe that the institutions of the South are in any degree dependent upon the admission of another slave State into this Union. Not one. We hold them under a higher authority than that, and there is not one honest man in this assemblage that I would not call upon and challenge to-night before God and the Constitution, to stand by us and vindicate us in the enjoyment of that right. [Loud cheers.] And when they tell me that there is fanaticism at the North, and I know it is a dark cloud; but when they talk to me about it, I say that when their battle is to be fought, if it ever shall come to that—and Heaven forbid that it should—I am ready, as a recruiting officer, I will go to the Free States to get men to help me to conquer it. [Great cheering.] I would come to you with the Constitution of the country, and I would say there is the compact. That is the contract your father and my father made. Will you make it good? [Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes."] Then, while you are ready, as I know you are, to stand by that contract. What do we care whether there is another Slave State in the Union or not? If there was but one—if little Delaware, that is not as big as some of our Southern cotton patches, stood alone, the only, the solitary, single Slave State in this Union, I would have no fear for the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] Not a bit. Sirs, it does not depend upon our numbers. It depends upon the integrity, and the honor, and the good faith of the people of the United States. [Applause.] Then let Kansas come in just as she is, and if she does not want slaves, let her call her convention to-morrow and change and abolish that Constitution. You had slaves here once, gentlemen. How did you get rid of them? Your fathers called a convention and abolished Slavery in this State. They had a right to do it. We do not seek to bring it back and reimpose it upon you. Then why will any one seek to rid us of any right which we enjoy under that constitution which you claim as your guardian shield? [Cheers.] I trust, then, fellow-citizens, that this thing will pass by, and that we shall have henceforth an era of good feeling among us. I think the time has come—Lord grant that it has come—when we will cease this eternal struggle about nothing—about a thing which is unattainable and impracticable in every respect—when we will cease to revile and complain one against the other, and to alienate ourselves one from another—when we shall be calm and stand together, and feel that we are a band of brothers, and when the great question will be, not how you shall pull down this Southern State, or how that Southern State shall pull you down, but how shall we advance the glory and the honor, and the prosperity and the happiness of this great American people? [Loud cheers.] When we hail the advent of that day, then will be the dawn of a prosperity that the world never saw and history has never recorded. For there is not upon the face of the habitable earth such a people as this Anglo-Saxon American people. We are capable and competent to do everything that is just and fair and honorable. All we want is union—not a mere ideal union, but a union of feeling, a union of sympathy, a union of heart and a union of interest, as we are bound to a common destiny. [Here the cheering became so vociferous that the speaker's closing words were completely drowned, and he resumed his seat amid vehement applause.]

Hon. EDWARD TOMPKINS, of Binghamton, N. Y., was next introduced, amid three cheers for the residence of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Mr. TOMPKINS thanked them for the compliment paid to the statesman who resided in that township, and then remarked briefly upon the merits of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and upon the necessity of sustaining it in the present emergency.

He was followed by Mr. W. L. BILBOE, of Tennessee, whose appearance was the signal for three cheers more for Tennessee. Mr. BILBOE thanked them for the compliment to his native State. It was a State that produced no traitors; that produced no men other than those who were true to the country—to the whole country. And that was not surprising, for he would ask, was it possible that any man could be a traitor who inhaled the air that was breathed by ANDREW JACKSON. [Cheers.] There was not, he was sure, a single man in the whole length and breadth of Tennessee, that was not true to the whole Union. [Cheers for old Tennessee.] He had a few facts which he wished to relate for the benefit of any old Hard Shell Democrat [cheers] who might be present, and for the benefit of any American friend of MILLARD FILLMORE, who had taken the oath to support the Constitution. There was not a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in him. He was all French on one side, and all Irish on the other. He had nine uncles in the Revolutionary War, two of whom were killed. His father was the only one of that band of brothers who was not in the Revolutionary War; and he, himself, had fought for his country, in the campaign of '36 and '37. Therefore he thought he had some right to speak in relation to matters of interest to the progress of his whole country. He then proceeded to declare that our great and glorious Constitution was the production of a Democrat. That in the perils of the War of 1812, the country was saved by a Democrat. [Cheers for ANDREW JACKSON.] That the war with Mexico was carried on successfully, and that California, richer than the Indies, and that had saved us in all our commercial disasters from destruction, was brought into the Union by JAMES K. POLK, and a Democratic Congress. [Cheers.] And now, when traitors had again brought the Union into peril, we had a Democratic statesman at the head of the Administration, who would stand by the Constitution, and protect the rights of all. [Cheers for BUCHANAN.] And again, who was it that was found standing by the Union to-day? Why, the Democratic Party. Who was it that was found opposing that foul monster, Mormonism? Why, the Democratic Party. And in doing so, and crushing the monster, theirs would be the story of many empires that fought bravely for the Christian religion of our fathers. He was the father of children, and had a wife, and he would strike down the man who would attempt to teach his children to forget the virtues taught by the Christian religion. And he could assure them further, that the Black Republican traitors were the very men who were encouraging the Mormons in their rebellion against the Government of the United States. In conclusion, he stated that the people of the South, notwithstanding the wild and sometimes disgraceful conduct of some of their Representatives in Congress, did not care a fig whether there should be niggers in Kansas or not. They were a law-abiding and Christian people, and they were willing to leave it to the citizens of Kansas to settle for themselves, which they had the power to do at any time. He challenged any man to name a Southern paper that advocated the admission of slaves into Kansas against the wishes of the people, or that held that the people of Kansas had not the power to change their Constitution at any time. After an appeal to laboring men not to encourage those who would sink their wives and daughters to the level of an equality with niggers, he concluded amid cheers; and after a song from Mr. KERRIGAN, and several votes of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE announced that letters had been received from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. JOHN KELLEY, Hon. ELIJAH WARD, Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, and 70 others, which it was impossible to read, and a few of which would be found in the public prints of to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The following is the

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, March 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me pleasure to participate in the Democratic Mass-Meeting to be held at Mozart Hall to-morrow evening, pursuant to your kind invitation, but it is impossible for me to attend without a disregard of matters which concern others too deeply to be overlooked. I have been already five weeks in Court, most of the time from home, and to-morrow leave again to fulfill a professional engagement.

I approve entirely of the able and judicious message of the President upon the subject of admitting Kansas, and I sympathize with the movement by which you propose to sustain him. It is a crisis in the affairs of the country, and the Democratic Party must do again what it has so often done before: prove itself equal to the emergency, remembering that those who are not for us are against us, and give the country repose by upholding the true spirit of the Constitution, by rebuking partisan scheming, sectional hatred, and moral fanaticism. Begging leave to refer you to a letter which I had the honor to address to the President of the Democratic Association in Washington, a few days since, and quite recently published, for my views more at length.

I am sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

WM. WILSON, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.

The Administration Organ on the Defeat of the Army Bill.

From the Union of Sunday.

The Senate of the United States have by a very large and decisive vote defeated the proposition for an increase of the United States Army. The Commanding General of the Army asks for additional troops; the Secretary of War concurs fully in the demand; and the President urges it upon Congress as a matter of public necessity. The Senate says no; and the Senate have a right to speak. The Executive have done its whole duty; the responsibility rests with the Senate for refusing troops to defend our frontiers against hordes of savages known to be under Mormon influence, and to be exhibiting symptoms of decided and general hostility to our people. The Senate take also the responsibility of jeopardizing the campaign against the rebellious Mormons. This, too, the Senate have a right to do; and the people have a right to know that it assumes the responsibility of the act.

It is not at all surprising that the Black Republicans should pursue this course, *and that their neophytes who have been recently initiated into their mysteries, and who worship so devoutly now at the dusky shrine where Greeley, Abby Kelly, and the Senator from New-Hampshire kneel and cry aloud—it is natural enough that this conglomerate brotherhood should pig together in the same sty.* But it is worthy of "especial wonder" that Democrats should be found to vote persistently with them to defeat the measures of the Administration, and in the attempt to force upon it a measure and a policy which would only embarrass it, and which was intended by the majority of its supporters to embarrass it.

The true friends of the Administration measure did wisely and nobly in killing the monster which sprung from the loving embraces of DOUGLAS, HALE & Co., and in throwing the responsibility of the disasters which may follow upon the right shoulders.

Personal.

A Virginia paper, in the course of a complimentary article on Gov. Seward, describes one of that gentleman's peculiarities: The most elegant, chaste, and strong passages of Gov. Seward's speeches are spoken with his arms resting on the railing and his fingers playing with his spectacles as if he was in easy conversation with somebody. We never saw or heard of such a man in this respect. It is no trouble to him to talk intelligence, terseness, beauty, elegance, strength—as it all appears to be in print.

A Boker and Dean affair has occurred in Wisconsin. A young lady, daughter of a Director of the Suffolk Bank, in

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the America.

We obtain some further European intelligence from our files by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston was announced in yesterday's impression.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *News* says that in political circles there is much talk about a projected expedition against Morocco. The conquest of this Empire by France is said to have been resolved upon, in consequence of the seizure of the Island of Perim, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, by the English.

According to the *Epoca*, of Madrid, the accounts given of the discovery of a "gunpowder plot" at Barcelona are unfounded. The same journal alleges that the seditious proclamations seized at Madrid were of no importance, and that the principal person arrested for having had them in his possession, who some time ago was a public functionary, had been set at liberty.

Le Nord states that the last intelligence from Circassia received at St. Petersburg, does not confirm the submission of SCHAMYL. The result of the last operations of the Russian troops was the occupation of the vast plateau of the Thetchnia, whence they had driven out the Circassians; but SCHAMYL, with a small number of his band who had remained faithful to him, had found a refuge in the remote gorges of the central chain of the Caucasus.

The Russian Government has just recognized the Republic of Uruguay. The negotiations on this affair have been carried on between Count DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador, and the Chevalier GAVRELLE, the Consul-General for Uruguay, in France. A treaty of commerce between the two States will soon be concluded and ratify their relations.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* states that according to letters from Odessa the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels of war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has given an order that all the sailors who were in the service of government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subjected to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget their duties the mercantile vessels are to carry guns. When Russia has completed her fleet in the Black Sea its neutrality will exist but in name.

The Collision Between the Leander and the North American.

The following narrative of a dreadful collision which took place on Thursday morning, the 11th off Holyhead, is furnished by a passenger:

"The *Leander* was a fine ship of 900 tons, and sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a fine southeast breeze, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, having on board the captain, his wife and son, one passenger, two mates, steward, cook, and fourteen seamen. She was in light order, having about 300 tons of salt and 150 tons ballast on board. We made Point Lynas at 3 o'clock, Skerries at 5, Holyhead at 6, having run all this time eight and nine knots an hour, with a fresh breeze, and all plain sails set. All went on well until 1 or 2 A. M., on Thursday, when I was awoke by a terrible crash of timber, and my first impression was that the ship had been struck by lightning. I arose and tied on my lifebelt, and tried to open the state-room door, but it was jammed fast. I heard the mate's voice cry "Run to the passengers' rooms," and immediately him and the captain's son burst open the door, and the mate broke the window and got out, I following him that way. Going forward to the cabin, which is on deck, with a slightly raised walk round three sides of it, I found the captain's wife, son, and second mate. I then knew we were run into, and cut two-thirds through the deck just abaft the main rigging, starboard on the lee side. The captain's wife exclaimed, "The ship is sinking; oh! save me, somebody." It was too true; and while she spoke the ship settled fast in the water. I went aft again to the binnacle A man rushed past me, put the wheel down, and jumped overboard. I took one look forward, and saw the waves rise on every side and then pour in like a cataract. Then I was carried far down with the ship, and came up to struggle with the waves with the others in like circumstances. The time of these occurrences must be counted by seconds, as not more than five minutes elapsed from the first shock until the ship went down. The steamer that run us down was a short way off, and in about 20 minutes I was picked up. She turned out to be the *North American*, from Portland to Liverpool. When all saved were mustered, we numbered twelve, viz.: the captain and his son, mate, steward, cook, six men, and myself. The captain's wife, second mate, and eight men being lost. The case of the second mate is peculiarly distressing. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. We had every kindness shown us on board the steamer, and the passengers raised money enough to give the mate £5 and the crew £1 each. How the accident occurred, I know not, nor who was to blame—this will no doubt be investigated. All I know is that some are saved, and that it is of God's mercy that any of us are alive to tell it." JAMES KERR, Liverpool, passenger.

The following is the official report of the Captain of the *North American* in reference to the melancholy affair:

FEB. 11.—At 1½ A. M. came in collision with American bark *Leander*, of Bath, striking her on starboard side. The vessel went down in about five minutes after. Part of the crew saved by our boats. *Names of Survivors:* Peleg Curtis, captain; Elijah Batchelor, first mate; James Noyes, steward; James Davis, steward; George Wood, Caries Childs, Edwd. Phillips, Oliver Nelson, Wm. H. Decus, Pet. M'Airey, seamen; Oliver Quimby, boy; James Kerr, passenger, Mrs. Curtis and nine seamen drowned.

Lord Palmerston's new India Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 12th ult., Lord PALMERSTON brought forward his proposal for the future Government of India. That proposal was to transfer the future Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. It was not in consequence of any faults of the Company, or any delinquency of which they had been guilty, but because the present system of double government was fraught with grave inconveniencies. After referring to the peculiar circumstances which had placed the seat of the earliest civilization in the hands of a company of merchants, and to the various modifications which their power and privileges had undergone, he observed the irresponsibility of the Company was not in accordance with the circumstances in which they were placed, the Directors of the Company being elected by holders of stock, who, in many instances, had no knowledge whatever of Indian affairs. The system of check and counter check which was the characteristic of the double Government had been carried too far; it operated not to regulate the machine, but to destroy its action and regularity. There could be no proper responsibility at present on the Government at home, so long as it was not intrusted with the entire control of affairs. It was time that there should be more simplicity introduced into the common machine. It was the pressure of the existing circumstances which forced this change upon them, just as the events in the Crimea had forced us to change our military system; that change had enabled us to carry on our operations with greater success, and we had a right to expect the same thing from a change in India; during the actual exigency complete authority should only be vested where there was, at the same time, complete responsibility, as in the constitutional ministers of the Crown. Those vast countries could only be properly administered when removed from the administration of an irresponsible body to the Crown as represented by its constitutional advisers. The proposed bill would effect no change in the Government in India; the only change was in the administration at home. By this bill the present powers of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors would cease, and a President, nominated by the Crown, and assisted by a Council, likewise nominated by the Crown, would be appointed in their places. The Council would consist of eight members, appointed for eight years, two of whom would go out by rotation every year. The decision of the President would be final, but the members of the Council who differed from him in opinion would be allowed to place that opinion on record in the minutes. But for all propositions for increasing the charges upon India or its revenue, the consent of four members of the Council would be necessary. The President would be upon the footing of a Secretary of State, and the members of the Council would each have a salary of £1,000 per annum. The President, as a Cabinet Minister, would be assisted by a Secretary in the House of Commons; but the members of Council would not be permitted to have seats in that House. They must have served a certain time in India. There would be no alteration made in the patronage in India. As to the patronage at home, the writerships were now open to competition, and they would remain so. The cadet-ships would be equally divided between the President and the Councillors, which was very much as it was at present divided between the Directors and the Board of Control, and a certain number of cadetships would be reserved for the sons of officers who have served in India. The native troops would remain distinct from those of the Queen, but they would be put directly under the Queen's control. Auditors would be appointed to prepare yearly the statement of the Indian revenue, which would be laid before Parliament. Such were the outlines of the bill. He did not anticipate much opposition to its principle; the mind of the country was made up, and the country would be greatly disappointed if that principle was rejected. He might be met by the invariable plea of all those who wanted to get rid indirectly of what they could not oppose directly—a demand for delay. A simple form of Government would have far more chance of giving tranquillity to India than could be done by the cumbrous machine of the double government. He denied that there was any peculiarity in the Government of India which took it out of the category of the very principles of statesmanship. He could not believe that the Parliament of England was less capable of a wise administration than the Court of Directors in Leadenhall-street. Whatever had been done for India had been brought about by the discussions in that and in the other House of Parliament. It was for the civilization of the human race, and not for giving the means of life to a few members of the middle classes in England, that we were intrusted by Providence with the destinies of India. He felt sure that the proposed change would conduce to make our power more firm in India, and to the interests of its inhabitants.

Charles Dickens and Little Children.

In London there has been established an "Hospital for Sick Children." Since the institution was opened in 1852, 47,100 out patients and 1860 in-patients have been admitted, all under twelve years of age, and of the whole number, 28,500 under five. The first festival in aid of the funds was held on the 9th ult. at the Freemasons' Tavern, London.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS occupied the chair, and in giving the toast of the evening he said that from the earliest day of his life it had been one of his maxims to disbelieve the man who told him that he took no interest in children. He felt still bound to that principle by all considerations, because he knew that any heart that could roughen itself against these little people must be wanting in so many humanizing experiences as to be a perfect monstrosity in nature. [Hear.] He, therefore, when he met with the assertion—sometimes, not often—set it down as an idle word originating in a momentary languor, and meaning about as much as the assertion that this world had outgrown all the cardinal virtues. [Cheers.] He supposed it may be taken for granted that those around him, and who were assembled in the name and for the sake of children, were animated by far different feelings, and he had observed since he sat down that they were quite in a childlike state altogether, representing an infant institution, and being not yet quite a grown-up company. [Laughter, the Chairman's allusion being understood to apply to some empty seats at the lower end of the room, the occupants of which had moved up, the better to hear his observations.] A few years more would be necessary for the increase of their strength and the expansion of their figures, and then their tables, which now had a few tucks in them, would be let out, and that hall, which now fitted them so easily, would be found too tight and small for their wonderfully increased proportions. [Cheers.] But even in the present company they were not without persons who had some experience of spoiled children. He did not mean of their own of course—[a laugh]—for no one ever spoiled their own children; and he meant the disagreeable children of their particular friends. [Laughter.] They knew by experience what it was to have them down after dinner, plunging recklessly into the dessert, and with the family doctor looming darkly in the distance. [Continued laughter.] No doubt they all knew what it was to set and see maternal disquietude painfully evoked by what he might call, after the manner of his friend Mr. ALBERT SMITH, the toilsome ascent of Miss Mary, and the irruption (cutaneous) of Master HARRY. [Great laughter.] They were all painfully aware that such tiresome children would never go to bed, until at last they were carried off bawling and kicking by main force. [Great laughter.] An eye-witness had once told him that, being once in company with a learned pundit who had assembled all the distinguished philosophers of the day at his house to hear him expound his views respecting infant education and early mental development, while the pundit was laying down his principles, his little boy amused the company by plunging boldly into an apple pie, anointing his hair with the syrup, combing it with a fork, and then carefully smoothing it down with a spoon. [Much laughter.] But the spoilt children which he had to present after dinner on that day had been spoilt in a far different manner; and they were a far more numerous, and, if possible, a far more interesting class. The children to whom he alluded were the spoilt children of the poor of this great city, the children who were effectually spoilt out of this life by tens of thousands, but who in vast numbers might be preserved if they, not contravening the ways of Providence, would only help and save them. [Hear, hear.] Those two grim nurses, poverty and sickness, which brought these poor children before them that day, breathed the breath of fever over their wretched cradles nailed up their little coffins, and piled up the earth upon their graves. Of the annual deaths in this great town the unnatural ones formed more than one-third of the whole number. [Hear, hear.] He should not ask his audience, as in the case of other spoiled children, to observe how good or how pretty they were. No, he was about to ask the charitable to observe how weak they were, how like death they were, and he should implore them by the remembrance of everything that was happy in their own infancy, to extend to these spoilt children of the poor their patronage, their succor, and their compassion. [Hear, hear.] Some time since, being in Scotland, he went with a humane member of that most humane medical profession to visit some of the poor inhabitants of the old town of Edinburg. In a close wynd, a most picturesque place—he was sorry to say that the picturesque and typus were often very nearly allied—he saw more poverty and sickness than he had ever seen within a similar space. In one wretched dwelling he saw a poor sick child cradled in an egg-box which its mother had begged from the shop; and that little wan child, with his fevered countenance, his wasted hand, and his bright wakeful eye, was ever before his sight. He could see him at that moment, and fancied he heard him say, "Why am I lying here, shut in from the light of day, and from the play with other children?" That case was only a type of thousands occurring in London every day; and if the company he saw around him, which formed a drop of the life blood of the great public heart of the country, would only come forward, three-fourths of these melancholy cases might be annually saved. [Hear, hear.] Having described the hospital and its accommodations, the Chairman proceeded to say that the most charming essay of the immortal CHARLES LAMB represented him at his own fireside telling stories to his dear children, until suddenly the illusion was dispelled and he found they were only dream-children, the children which he ought to have had, had he not devoted his life to solitude. Now, the dream-children which he (Mr. DICKENS) would raise before every one who heard him should be the dear child that they loved, the dear child they had lost, the child they might have had, the child they certainly had then, and he would make those dream children say, "Assist those little sufferers in the hospital—assist them for our sakes." [Cheers.] And when he had impressed that vision firmly on their imagination, he should wish them suddenly to awake, and, finding themselves in the Freemasons' Tavern, at once to commence vigorously adding their names to the list of subscriptions. [Cheers and laughter.] He had now arrived at the close of his too long speech, and had only to propose "Prosperity to the Children's Hospital." [Loud cheers.]

The list of subscriptions was then read, and a collection made, the combined result being an addition of nearly £3,000 to the funds of the charity, including a donation of £500 from a lady who declined giving her name.

The chairman's health was then given, to which he briefly responded, and gave "The Ladies," without whom, he said, little could be done in this world. He had had once been reminded of all Robinson Crusoe had done in a state of single blessedness; but on a careful investigation of the authorities, that worthy had in reality had two wives.

The Reported Changes in the French Ministry.

Paris (Feb. 10) correspondence of the London Times.

The separation of M. BILLAULT seems to have produced a slight shock on nearly the whole ministerial line. Since that event, and the most unexpected nomination of a soldier to the post hitherto filled by a civilian, several of the other ministers are in a state of tremor. We have rumors of further changes, and still, we are told, the fate of M. WALEWSKI and Marshal VAILLANT, "like a clipt guinea, trembles in the scale." Whatever his opinion as to the principle of the great military division recently created, it seems Marshal VAILLANT is but half satisfied with certain details about the working of them. Each command will, as you are aware, have a Marshal of France at its head, and a certain number of Generals of Division under its immediate orders. These Generals, who commanded districts, hitherto corresponded directly on all matters relating to the service with the Minister of War. The Marshals now require that they shall correspond with themselves instead of the War Office, and to this the minister at the head of the department demurs; indeed, if such an innovation were permitted, he would be little more than a cipher. It is said, then, he has insisted that the Generals of Division shall continue, as before, to keep him informed of the state of the departments. Yesterday and the day before there were rumors that he had actually resigned, not by way of pleasantry, but very seriously indeed; and that the chances were in favor of General NEIL as his successor. It was affirmed still more positively this morning; but since the Cabinet Council, which met to-day, the report is that matters are looking better, and that the Marshal may, after all, remain at his post.

Paris (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London News.

I believe it to be certain that Marshal VAILLANT, the minister at war, has resigned. I am informed that his successor is General NIEL, the engineer who greatly distinguished himself before Sebastopol. It is, I think, finally settled that Count WALEWSKI is to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and go to London as Ambassador, Count DE PERSIGNY returning to Paris, in order to take his seat in the new Privy Council. In this case the new Minister for Foreign Affairs will be M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who has lately cried three times with the Emperor. He, as is well known, is one of the most honorable and independent men that the Emperor ever had in his service.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

AN ENGLISHMAN IMPLICATED AS PRINCIPAL—NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

We have already announced that one of the principals in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, is an Englishman. His name is THOMAS ALLSOP, late a member of the Stock Exchange. The following Bill has been publicly posted by the London Police authorities:

CASH REWARD—MURDER. Whereas, a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of THOMAS ALLSOP, late of Southfield, near Bedford, in the county of Bedford, merchant, formerly of No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, in the City of London, and a member of the Stock Exchange, charged as accessory to the murder of divers persons (whose names are unknown) at Paris, in the empire of France. A reward of £200 will be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the said THOMAS ALLSOP. Description of THOMAS ALLSOP: Age about 60, height 6 feet, complexion fair, eyes grey, hair thin, light and turning grey, little or no whiskers, strong made, stoops as if round shouldered, speaks quick; dress, dark brown dress coat, drab trowsers and black hat. The said THOMAS ALLSOP was well known at Ginger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge, and at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, City. Information to be given at the Police station King street, Westminster, or at any of the Metropolitan Police stations. Metropolitan Police-Office, Whitehall place, February 11.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* furnishes the following particulars relative to the accused:

"He was the friend of SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, who lived with him at one time, and dined with him every Sunday for years. He wrote a memoir of the poet and his 'Table Talk.' LANDOR, CHARLES LAMB, and others, were his friends. I knew him well, and believed him a warm-hearted and erratic man, but of a tender heart and benevolent disposition. I cannot believe he had a guilty knowledge of the bloody intentions of ORSINI and PIERRI, but has been their dupe. His wife was a fashionable *modiste*, and had several French milliners in her employ. Her *Magasin des Modes* was at No. 280 Regent-street, and her connections were among the aristocracy. ROBERT OWEN was an intimate friend of ALLSOP, but the socialism of the latter was more of the French type. Even in theological speculations ALLSOP was more extreme than his aged friend. I did not think, however, that he would harm a worm, much less be the associate of Italian assassins. We may add that our correspondent is probably right in identifying MR. ALLSOP, of Regent-street and Cornhill, London, with Mr. TAYLOR'S correspondent and customer, as ORSINI was certainly intimate with the stock-broker. We can indorse our correspondent's opinion of his general character. His country residence was an open house for what THOMAS CARLYLE calls "political notabilities." Mr. RICHARD OASTLER and FEARGUS O'CONNOR were frequent guests at his table. One at least, if not both of the latter gentlemen, in the hour of adversity found in Mr. THOMAS ALLSOP, of the Stock Exchange, a warm-hearted and liberal friend. Such a man, however erratic, is not likely to have assisted in hatching a plot like that attributed—some say unjustly—to ORSINI, PIERRI, and RUDIO."

PIERRI has recently, it is said, made very important revelations. The return of the rogatory commission which has been sent into Belgium is waited for in order to complete the preliminary investigations and to fix the period for the trial.

A letter from Wiesbaden of the 4th inst., states that ramifications of the Pierri conspiracy have been discovered in that town. It is added that a species of projectile, such as that used in the Rue Lepelletier, was fabricated at Wiesbaden last Summer by an operative of that town. He offered it for sale to the French Minister, at Frankfort, who refused it. He then sold it to an Englishman who was passing the season at the baths. The police are collecting evidence on the subject.

Among the persons summoned as witnesses in the case of ORSINI and his accomplices is the French consular agent at Birmingham. It appears he has voluntarily offered to come to Paris to give evidence.

The Libel Trial in Belgium.

The Court of Assizes at Brabant was engaged on the 9th with the trial of the *Drapeau*, the journal accused of offensive and libellous attacks on the Emperor, on the occasion of the criminal attempt perpetrated on the 14th of January. As the writer of the article did not at first come forward, although all the world knew perfectly well that it was M. LOUIS LABARRE, the person held responsible and persecuted was M. BRISME, the printer.

The Court, consisting of Messrs. BOSQUET, the President, and DELONGE and MOCKEL, the Judges, was opened at 9 o'clock.

The throng was very great, and the number was swelled by not a few private agents of the French Police. No actual trial took place, for the Belgian law explicitly lays down that in cases affecting the public Press, when the author is known, the printer shall not be prosecuted. It is not the same as in France. Now, BRISME declared in Court who the author of the incriminated article was, and M. LOUIS LABARRE declared that he had accepted the responsibility. After this, of course, the whole affair came to a standstill, and must be suspended until the Chamber of Prosecution shall prefer an indictment against M. LABARRE. The case will come on the next holding of the assizes.

Before the proceedings commenced, M. BOSQUET, the President, sent for the reporters of the Press at Brussels to come into his private room, and there recommended them, as the conditions of their being allowed to enter the hall of trial, to observe the strictest prudence in the notes they took. On this occasion the same magistrate said he would not allow counsel to speak at all if they ventured to allude to the events of 1851 and 1852 by way of finding in them a justification of the libel.

The following is the *Drapeau's* incriminated article: "Yesterday evening, as M. BONAPARTE was going to the opera, some projectiles were thrown at his carriage. Several persons were wounded, but himself had only his hat struck. The journals crowd upon this piece of news all the epithets they can collect—terrible, execrable, &c. Without disputing their right to designate the attempt in any way they think proper, and without discussing the sincerity of their indignation, we state to these journals that for our part we know of no attempt more terrible, more execrable, than the one which was commenced successfully on the night of Dec. 2, 1851, against the liberty and life of the French people. Yes, it is frightful to think that at the present day a people, in order to get back its liberty stolen from it by a highway robbery, should be reduced to the last mode, that of assassinating a man. But what is more frightful than to have seen a people morally and materially assassinated for the advantage of this same man? Before making ourselves the cursers of the murderers, let us be informed who is the greatest murderer, and who is the most worthy of our curses. Until then, we can only see in attempts similar to that of Thursday evening, that which is called the return of things here below, with a warning to the 'Elect of Providence' to have always present to his mind this expression of Scripture: 'He who makes use of the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

Dr. Livingstone's New Expedition.

From the London Times.

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. LIVINGSTONE to the southeast coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveler to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi River, from the results of which so much is expected. This launch has been built by Mr. JOHN LAIRD, at his new shipbuilding works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL & JESSOP, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of a much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal Mr. LAIRD thought it might be made applicable for this purpose in the construction of adequate strength with light draught of water. The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For convenience of transshipment, it has been built in three sections, on a patent taken out by Mr MACGREGOR LAIRD, five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12-horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation. The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—length, 75 feet; breadth, 8 feet; and depth, 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler, as well as the hull of the launch, is made of these steel plates, which are only three-tenths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved to 150 pound pressure, though it will only be necessary to work it up to 40-pound. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only vessels of a similar class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to the construction of vessels of large burden. The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days.

The Sea-Serpent Caught.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who gives his name as FREDERICK SMITH, sends a letter to that journal in which he says:

"In your paper of the 5th inst., is a letter from Captain HARRINGTON, of the ship *Castilian*, stating his belief that he had seen the great sea serpent near St. Helena. His confidence is strengthened from the fact of something similar having been seen by Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, near the same position. The following circumstances, which occurred on board the ship *Pekin*, then belonging to T. & W. SMITH, on her passage from Moulmein, may be of service respecting this 'queer fish.' On Dec. 28, 1848, being in lat. 26° S., lon. 6° E., nearly calm, ship having only steerage way, saw about half-a-mile on port-beam, a very extraordinary looking thing in the water of considerable length. With the telescope we could plainly discern a huge head and neck, covered with a long shaggy looking kind of mane, which it kept lifting at intervals out of the water. This was seen by all hands and declared to be the great sea serpent. I determined on knowing something about it, and accordingly lowered a boat, in which my chief officer and four men went, taking with them a long small line in case it should be required. I watched them very anxiously, and the monster seemed not to regard their approach. At length they got close to the head. They seemed to hesitate, and then busy themselves with the line, the monster all the time ducking its head and showing its great length. Presently the boat began pulling towards the ship, the monster following slowly. In about half an hour they got alongside; a hackle was given the monster, and it was hoisted on board. It measured from the [illegible] when hauled in, but so completely covered with snaky-looking barnacles, about 18 inches long, that we had it some time on board before it was discovered to be a piece of gigantic seaweed, 20 feet long and 4 inches diameter, the root end of which appeared, when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. In a few days it dried up to a hollow tube, and, as it had a rather offensive smell, was thrown overboard.

I had only been a short time in England when the *Dædalus* arrived and reported having seen the great sea serpent—to the best of my recollection, near the same locality, and which, I have no doubt, was a piece of the same weed. So like a huge living monster did this appear, that had circumstances prevented my sending a boat to it, I should certainly have believed I had seen the great sea snake."

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been little doing this week, excepting in COTTON, which is dearer. SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE and BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY very abundant. The Bank of England yesterday reduced their minimum rate of Discount from 3½ to 3 ₱ cent. CONSOLS close at 96@96¾ for money, and 96⅝@96¾ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. DOUBLOONS, Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 9d.; AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured advanced 1d. ₱ lb. on the 8th inst. We quote Sheathing 14d. Tough Cake and Tile, £117; Best Selected, £126. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Steady. 35 bags Trinidad sold from 68s. 6d. for gray, to 92s. for fine red. 34 bags St. Lucia sold at 60s. 6d.

COFFEE—Quiet. The sales are, 244 casks, 115 barrels, and 209 bags Plantation Ceylon, at 60s.@68s. for fine fine ordinary small to middling gray, and 69s.@72s. for low middling to middling, and 74s. 6d. for good middling, peaberry 68s.@75s.; 788 bags Native Ceylon at 39s.@41s. for low ordinary unclean, and 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for ordinary unclean; good ordinary clean brings 54s. For Ign.: 5 986 bags Brazil have been offered at auction, but the chief portion was bought in at 39s.@41s. for ordinary, and 42s.@45s. for good ordinary Rio. In floating cargoes no transactions.

CORN—The market continues very dull, and prices of Wheat remain without change. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 46s. 9d. on 103,376 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 45s @48s., Red 42s.@45s. ₱ qr. American Flour 21s.@25s ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week 3,500 bales, at very full prices. At Liverpool there has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the week amount to 78,000 bales; prices are ¼d. ₱ lb. higher, Middling Orleans being quoted 6 3-16 ₱ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Gum Benjamin: 21 cases Siam sold at £2 16s.@£24 for very inferior to fine, and 257 cases Penang about half sold at £20@£7 7s. 6d. for very inferior to very good seconds. Castor Oil—491 cases, 71 casks mostly sold at 4d.@6¾d. for straw to good firsts. Turmeric—1,040 bags bought in at 14s @16s. ₱ cwt. Aloes—69 cases Cape sold at 12s.@40s. for very inferior to fine. Sarsaparilla—102 bales Jamaica partly sold at 1s. 2d.@2s. 4d. ₱ lb. Ipecacuanha—8 serons partly sold at 2s. 9d. ₱ lb. Cutch, 42s. Gambier, 17s. Turkey Opium, 16s.@16s. 6d. Saffron, 25s., nominal.

HIDES—The public sales comprised 128,800 pieces; for superior qualities there was more demand, at rather better rates; common sorts still very dull of sale.

LARD—Dull, and rather lower. Western in kegs 54s.

HEMP—380 bales Sunn, in public sale, partly sold from £15 5s.@£16 for middling to fair, of indirect import; the remainder held for £17. 65 tons St. Petersburg Clean were bought in at £29@£29 10s.

JUTE—Of 1,950 bales at auction, about one third found buyers, at steady rates, viz: From £13 5s.@£14 12s. 6d. for common and middling quality, with fair to good from £16@£17 10s.

LEAD—Firm. Common Pig £23.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s. for Rails, and £6 10s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. We quote Scotch Pig at 54s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES—In moderate demand at late quotations.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales commenced on the 9th instant, and are proceeding very flatly at a decline of 6d.@1s. ₱ lb. on October rates. 7,329 chests have passed sale, of which 4,019 have been withdrawn, 1,716 bought in, and 1 694 sold.

LINSEED—Our imports this week are 2,780 qrs., 900 from Berdianski and 8,880 from the East Indies: on the spot we quote Bombay 54s., and Calcutta 51s. Black Sea has sold at 49s., but for vessels now off the coast 50s 6d.@51s., delivered at outports, has been paid for Marianopie; Berdianski is now held for 51s. 6d.

MOLASSES—Inquiry continues limited; 529 tcs., 42 barrels Mauritius at auction were withdrawn for want of offers. Privately 50 punchs. Antigua sold at 18s, 60 punchs. St. Kitts at 15s. 6d., and 120 punchs. Demerara at 15s.

OILS—Sperm steady at £80. Pale Seal £39, Cod £30 10s.@£31; Olive in fair demand—Gallipoli £50, Malaga £46, Mogadore £43; Linseed quiet at 28s 3d.@28s. 6d; Rape steady—Refined 44s., good Brown 40s.; Cocoa Nut 42s.@42s. 6d.

RICE—Quiet, and prices without improvement. The sales are 5,872 bags Bengal at 8s. 6d@9s. 6d. for good middling to good pearly white. 1,000 bags good pinky Madras sold at 8s. 6d., and 500 bags fair pinky at 7s. 10½d., cash; 6,500 bags Necranzie Arracan sold at 7s.4½d., cash; 7,000 bags Rangoon, price kept secret, and of 9,235 bags offered, only 1 000 sold, at 6s. 9d.; 4,560 bags Moulmein sold at 7s. 7½d.@7s. 9d., with full prompt, and 3,500 bags Ballam at 7s., for cash.

RUM—Without change.

SUGAR—The market has been without animation, and prices are 6d.@1s. lower, but to-day there is rather more demand. Of British West India 1,450 hhds. have been sold, including 300 hhds. Barbadoes, at auction, at 40s.@44s. 6d; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds sold. Foreign—563 hhds. 26 bbls. Cuba Muscovado nearly all found buyers, at 37s. 6d @40s. for low Brown to low Yellow, and 40s.@45s. for low to good bright Yellow: 332 hhds. 268 bbls. Porto Rico were mostly disposed of at 38s 6d.@40s. for Brown and low Yellow, and 40s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to good Yellow; 354 boxes Havana sold at 41s. @44s. for low soft to good middling Yellow, and florettes at 49s 9d.@50s. 242 boxes White Havana were bought in at 37s.@38s. (in bond,) for low to good middling. Privately, about 500 boxes Havana have changed hands. No. 9 to 9½ at 40s., No. 11 at 42s. 6d, and No. 12@13 at 44s.@45s.; 600 boxes No. 14 Clayed Cuba at 45s.@46s.; 900 bags low brown Siam at 30s.; also, a floating cargo of 2,740 boxes No. 11@11½ Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d. for an outport, and two cargoes of Mauritius at 28s.@29s. for outports.

SALTPETRE—Dull. About 2,300 bags Bengal sold privately at 31s. for 12 ₱ cent. refraction; 32s. 6d.@34s. for 9½@9 ₱ cent., and 36s. for 7 ₱ cent., nearly all for cash.

SPELTER—Firm at £27 10s. on the spot.

TALLOW—Flat. St. Petersburg Y. C., 52s. 6d. on the spot and for Spring delivery.

TURPENTINE—Nothing doing in Rough. Spirits—The demand is slack; American in casks, 36s. 6d.@37s ₱ cwt.

TIN—Steady. We quote Blocks 129s.; Bars, 130s.; Refined, 131s.; Straits, 124s; Banca, 126s.

TEA—The market is flat, and common Congous have declined to 1s. 1d. ₱ lb.

In American STOCKS less activity, but no change as to prices.

BARING BROS. & CO.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Official Appointments—The San Vicente Prisoners—Irruption by Bandits—Manifesto of the New Government.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Mary Clinton*, Captain RYAN, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz we have received a file of the *Heraldo*, from the City of Mexico, to the 3d inst. They are a week later than those previously received.

By the issue of the latest date, we perceive that Señor FAVON has been appointed President of the Supreme Court, and that Señor ROMERO, who had been appointed Vice-President, had died. The other members of the Court are Señors MONJARDIN, DOMINGUEZ, FONSECA, LARES, D. J. J. TORNEL, SEPULVEDA, AGUILAR and CASSASOLA, and Señor CASTILLO, Attorney-General.

The same paper states that, according to the *Diaro Official*, the express which had just arrived at the Capital had conveyed no correspondence for the Government, and that it was known that it had been detained in Vera Cruz.

The *Diario Official* contradicts a report that the prisoners in custody on the charge of committing the outrages at San Vicente had all escaped, and states that the fact was that only four of them, and those of the least importance, had escaped. The others were in rigorous confinement, and the new Government was determined to see them adequately punished.

Capt. RYAN reports that he left in port the schooner *C. B. Knudsen* discharging, and the bark *Wildfire*, to sail the next day for New-York.

A correspondent of the *Eco Nacional* writes from Cuernavaca, under date of the 29th inst., saying that some six days previously Gen. VICARIO received an express from Sr. CASTILLO, who had a force of 300 men garrisoning Iguala, notifying him that ENTIMIO PUNZON, BATALLA, MARINO HERNANDEZ, and GAONA were in the neighborhood with 300 bandits. On the 23d ult. they attacked the plaza, and were gallantly repulsed three times. GAONA himself was among the killed. They then made a descent on Tepecoacuilco, which having no more than twenty men had to succumb. Assassinations and crimes of all kinds were committed there, after the place had been sacked. VICARIO had marched against them with a very strong force.

Indian outrages are reported as being as frequent as ever.

Sr. D. MIGUEL PINA has been appointed a Brigadier-General. Gen. IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL has been appointed Director-General of Artillery, *ad interim*.

A list of the subscribers to a loan of $100,000, which had been effected, is published.

UTES, the capital of Sonora, has fallen into the hands of JESUS GANDARA, it is reported, as well as Guaymras and San Blas, as already reported. The revolution is said to have been provoked by the excesses of Liberals and liberalism; and the leaders of it, it is added, will soon give in their adherence to the new Government.

The new Government has issued a long manifest to "Mexicans." An usual in all such documents, in a vast amount of verbosity—grandiloquent enough, indeed—there is a "plentiful lack" of tangibility. "Religion, union and independence" are its high sounding watchwords; "truth and justice" are declared the bases on which it will act; and its resignation to the will of Divine Providence is devoutly proclaimed.

A decree of the 28th ult. restores to their offices all those who were removed for no other cause than that of refusing to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of 1857. Another establishes the Supreme Court as it existed in 1855. The ecclesiastical and military *fueros* are reëstablished by another. The disposal of church property, under the laws enacted during COMONFORT'S administration, are declared null by others.

Señor D. BERNARDO MIRAMON has been nominated Postmaster-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 3.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same calendar as Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same calendar as Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 474, 444, 485, 486, 487, 489, 491, 4½2, 493, 110, 507, 508, 509, 510. *Part II.*—Nos. 1 043, 511 to 518, 520, 521, 522, 524, 525, 425.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 31, 32, 48, 49, 57, 61, 63, 64, 74, 75.

The Seely and Jobson Contempt—Both Parties are Escorted to the Tombs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the contempt of Frederick L. Seely and David W. Jobson.—It will be remembered that Judge EDMONDS, to whom the matter was referred to take testimony as to the alleged contempt, reported that he found both the gentlemen guilty of a contempt.

Yesterday, Judge SUTHERLAND rendered his decision on the report. He reviewed the facts, and stated that he had concluded not to send the matter back to the Referee, as was desired by the counsel for Mr. Jobson. He should decide the matter on the affidavits and testimony before the Referee, and the decision would be upon those facts as shown by the parties themselves.

The case was not one of assault and battery, where the fact of who first provoked the assault might have a bearing; but it was a proceeding for contempt of Court. He did not altogether

The Court disagreed with him. Counsel continued to urge the justice of his position. *Judge Osborn* (to his associate)—Are you disposed to sit here, and cavil any more about this, wasting the time of the Court? *Counsel*—Oh, well, you're paid for sitting here.—The prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each. Their counsel gave notice that he should appeal the case.

Peter Sheehan, charged with an assault and battery on Jane Blauvelt, and found guilty on Saturday, was fined $20. He could not pay it. "Let him stand committed till paid," said Judge OSBORN.

William Forrest, a boy, disturbed the congregation in a Methodist Church, on Friday, by his loud laughing and talking, (Feb. 26.) The Sexton spoke to him, and he assaulted the Sexton. Officer Alonzo Forbes, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested him, and he assaulted the officer. *Counsel*—Why did you make the complaint for the assault and battery on the Sexton, and not on yourself? *Officer*—Because I want to uphold public worship.—The Sexton gave his testimony. *Counsel*—This was one of the revivals, Sir, wasn't it? *Sexton*—I don't wish to be insulted, Sir, by you. *Judge Osborn* (to prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eighteen. *Counsel*—Some of the officers in the upper wards and elsewhere are in the habit of making declarations here which are not true. *Judge Osborn*—Prove them untrue, then. *Counsel*—I have done so a good times, and hope to do so a good many times more. *Prisoner* (sobbing)—I'll never go to church again, if this is the way I get treated for it. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary two months. *Counsel*—He says he went to the church, and they were all shouting, and he shouted too.—He was taken into prison.

Philip Kahn stole a pillow-case and bed-cover, value $2, from John Whitaker. Officer McCracken, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested him for it. *Judge Osborn*—He isn't a bad-looking fellow. *Counsel*—He was never arrested before, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the City Prison for 30 days.

Philip Donahoe was driving in a wagon down Broadway, and Henry Volk was riding in a carriage in the same direction. (Feb 27.) Their wheels became interlocked near White-street, they had an altercation and Donahoe struck Volk across the face with the lash of the whip. Donahoe was arrested and a charge preferred against him. For the defence it was stated that Volk struck Donahoe first. The complainant acknowledged that he raised his whip as if about to strike Donahoe, but said he did not strike him. *Judge Brennan*—I think by the complainant's own statement he committed the first assault. *Judge Osborn*—(after consultation)—Well, I think the most's clearly guilty, but Judge BRENNAN don't agree, and of course we'll have to discharge the complaint.

Thomas Costello, charged with an assault and battery on Patrick Rourke, was discharged, the latter failing to appear.

James Dowling, it was alleged, committed an assault and battery on Catherine Floyd, of No 237 Elizabeth street, last Saturday. She said she went to a grocery store to get some milk, and had an altercation with Dowling. "He up and give me a box on the left hand side of me head," said she, "and then he give me a box on the right-hand side, and then after that I give him the contints of the pitcher I had in me hand." *Justice Osborn*—What was in it? *Witness*—Milk. *Judge Osborn*—You threw that in his face, eh? *Witness*—Yis, Sir; and, Judge, me head was smashed. *Judge Brennan*—Oh, you ain't hurt any; don't talk. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the testimony's about equally balanced. One says she threw a pitcher of milk in his face, and the other says it was a pitcher of beer. She looks as if she liked beer better than milk. Find him guilty and suspend sentence.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 44 bbls. Ashes; 4,420 bbls. Flour; 19,081 bushels Corn, 2,070 bags Oats, 1,292 bags Feed, 1,555 bags Malt; 3,116 pkgs. Provisions, and 268 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations: Pots, $6 12½. Pearls, $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Exhibit no important change. The demand is mainly from Southern buyers, and for small quantities. The demand from Western and local jobbers is very tame, and for shipment to California and Australia a much-restricted inquiry prevails. Stocks are moderate, but, as the prospects of the business are not very encouraging, many holders appear to be desirous to realize. Prices are somewhat irregular, but they show no remarkable alteration. In Boston the trade has not varied during the week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The business has been moderate for the season, buyers still purchasing quite sparingly, and we look for no improvement at present. The supply of desirable goods continues small, but so far quite equal to the wants of the market, and there is still a very fair assortment to select from. Manufacturers, however, continue to work cautiously, and the present advance in Leather, which increases the cost of goods without a corresponding advance, will lead them to curtail operations still more. Among the exports of the week we notice 440 cases from this port to San Francisco 115 cases have also been exported to the Sandwich Islands. The exports by water fall considerably short of last year." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1857.	1858.
For the week, cases	3 546	9,995
Since Jan. 1	33,213	35,709
Total	36,709	44,704

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and fair demand, including Liverpool Cannel, at $10 75@$11, and Orrel at $7 75@$8 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is selling from yards at $5@6 ₱ ton, of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, the Coal trade has been quite dull, few orders having been received. No demand prevailed for shipment. Prices have not varied. The receipts were light, and the *Inquirer* says what the railroads were bringing forward was mostly taken for consumption along the route of transportation. No improvement can be anticipated until there is a revival in the manufacturing and iron interests. The representatives of the various transportation companies, at their recent meeting, deemed it inexpedient to make any immediate change in the rates of freight and toll.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¾c. The receipts of Rio Coffee here during the week ending to day were 6,100 bags, and the sales amounted to 9,690 bags Stock of all kinds, in first hands to-day 55 250 bags, including 30,350 bags Rio, 12,825 bags Bahia, 1,610 bags Maracaibo, and 1,285 bags Porto Rico. An invoice of 3 300 bags, ex *Hadas*, has been shipped to New-Orleans. An auction sale of 4 000 bags Rio and 1,000 bags Bahia is announced for Thursday, March 4.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27:

	1857. Two months' Imports.	1857. Stock Feb. 27.	1858. Two months' Imports.	1858. Stock Feb. 27.
Rio—bags	20,263	10,749	2 000	8,083
Other kinds	2,754	1,500	4.250	1,099
Total—bags	23 717	12 249	6 250	9,083

The receipts during February (included in the above) were only 3,836 bags, including 2 030 bags Laguayra and 1,106 bags Cape Hayti n. The sales during February reached 27,718 bags, exclusive of auction, including 20,718 bags Rio, 2,800 bags Cape Hayti en and 200 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations for Rio Coffee ranged from 9¾c. for common to 11¾c. for prime.

COPPER—American has been very actively sought after, and sales have been reported, within a few days, of nearly 1,000 000 lbs, including Baltimore at 24½c.@25c., cash and 4 months; and Lake Superior at 25¾c.@26¾c., cash, ₱ lb, exhausting the stock of the latter in first hands. Holders now ask 26c.@26¾c. ₱ lb, higher prices for both kinds. Sheathing is also in better request, including new at 30c., old at 23½c.@24c. Canton yellow metal 22c., and English do, nominally, 24c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, chiefly for Cotton afloat. Prices have again advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, with nearly two-thirds of the amount *in transitu*. The quotations for lots, here, include Middling at 12¼c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement Feb 21.

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	1,081,950
Total	1,089 769
Exported to daty	693 817
Stock on hand not cleared	395,952

DRY GOODS—The leading auction houses opened the week to day with pretty large and well-attended sales of goods, more or less adapted to the Spring trade, which resulted in the disposal of the bulk of the offerings. The prices realized were proportioned to the desirableness of the lots offered, and for the most part were quite as good as had been anticipated, EARTHENWARE—The demand has improved, chiefly for Southern markets, but there is still some irregularity in prices. Stocks are considered ample, especially as it is not anticipated that the Spring trade will not prove very brisk. Dealers, however, exhibit much confidence, and do not seem disposed to force their supplies on the market.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton have been in active demand for some days past, at $1 47½@$1 50 for No. 1, and $1@$1 15 for No 2, ₱ box. As much as 15,000 boxes have been reported sold at these quotations. Holders now ask higher rates.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are in pretty good demand, at steady prices. Herring are moderately inquired for, at unchanged rates. In Glass per last week, Mackerel were in fair request. Buyers offered $10 25 for No 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, but holders claimed higher rates. Several lots were shipped. A large number of vessels arrived with Codfish, from George's Bank, but on account of the severe weather the average quantity of Codfish landed was small. Sales were reported of $3 50; buyers generally, say, There will be but few ready for shipping for some weeks. Round Fish selling at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; split do., $1 75. "Sales of Halibut first of the week, 4½c.; last sales, 3c.@4c. No arrivals. Oil—but little doing; sales 30 bbls. at $13 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, chiefly for home use, but in part for shipment, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 8,700 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at former prices. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 3,400 bushels, including very good White Southern at $1 40; and prime Red do. at $1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 28,000 bushels new crop at 66c.@68c. for Yellow and 65c.@69c. for inferior to prime White Southern ₱ bushel. Yesterday's sales were 50,000 bushels. Rye and Barley are inactive and unaltered. Oats are in moderate request and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales have been reported in Boston of 270 bales, at 10¼c., 6 months, and 650 bales at 8¾c.@8¾c. cash, in bond.

HAY—The market for Hay has been devoid of animation during the week. The receipts have generally been light, but the stock already in market was ample, and the wants of buyers were not urgent, so that the sales were restricted, and prices were rather larguid, especially for bale Hay, the available supply of which was considered a heavy one, in view of the heavy present limited requirements of the trade. We quote: Common to prime Bale Hay at 50c.@75c.; poor to prime loose Hay at 62½c.@$1; Salt Hay at 45c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw was quiet throughout the week, closing with Bale at 45c@55c.; loose at 85c@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 75@3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. The sales of Hay in New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 20, included 1,050 bales Western at $17 75 ₱ ton. The range of prices for Northern, Eastern and Western was from $14@$18 ₱ ton.

HIDES—The advanced claims of factors check operations.

HOPS—Are in request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; old, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $28 50@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, 600 tons Pig Iron, mostly Anthracite, were sold at $19, for No. 3, and $20 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 1 ₱ ton cash. It was reported in Philadelphia that 8,000@10,000 tons were sold, deliverable on the Susquehanna, on terms not made public. Sales have been reported here of 2,600 tons Railroad Iron, deliverable at Elmira, N. Y., at $45@$45 25, cash, ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

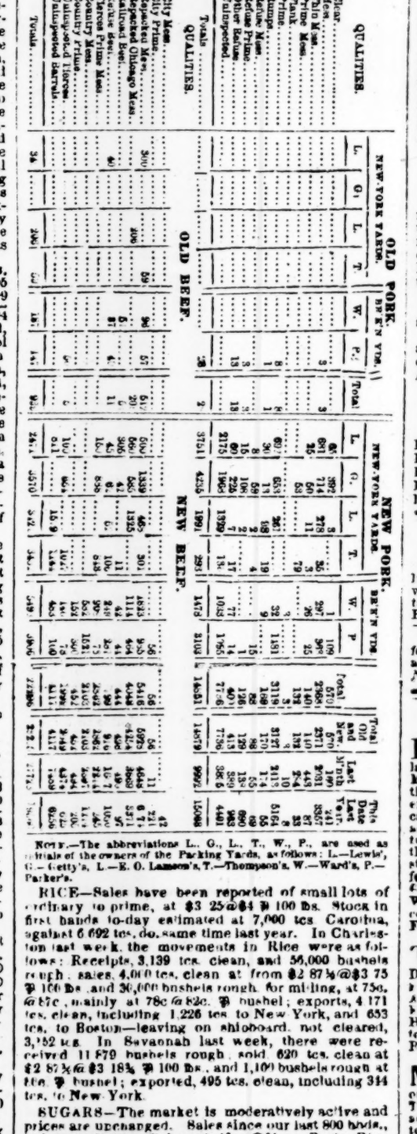
MOLASSES—The demand is rather brisker, but prices favor buyers. New-Orleans 26c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@26c.; Clayed Cura 19c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits of Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at 46c., cash, ₱ gallon. Resin is in good demand, including common at $1 37½@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—No important movements have been reported to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held with more firmness, but is inactive Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 35@$16 45 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates, 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls. in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl, the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@17c. for Obio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1857:



NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots of ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 7,000 tcs. Carolina, against 6 692 tcs, do. same time last year. In Charleston last week the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 3,139 tcs. clean, and 56,000 bushels rough; sales, 4,000 tcs. clean at from $2 87½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. and 36,000 bushels rough for milling, at 75c. @81c., mainly at 78c@82c. ₱ bushel; exports, 4 171 tcs. clean, including 1,226 tcs to New York, and 653 tcs. to Boston—leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 3,352 tcs. In Savannah last week, there were received 11 670 bushels rough, sold 620 tcs. clean at $2 87½@$3 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs., and 1,100 bushels rough at 80c. ₱ bushel; exported, 495 tcs. clean, including 344 tcs. to New York.

SUGARS—The market is moderatively active and prices are unchanged. Sales since our last 800 hhds., in lots including Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c.; Porto Rico at 5c.@5¾c.; and New Orleans at 5c@6¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Hallet, Dow & Young, Brokers, state that: "No marked change has occurred in the Sugar market since our report bearing date 16th ult., except in boxes, which we advance ¼c. The receipts have largely increased within the last week, but as yet only a small part have been landed. This, coupled with the fact that much larger supplies are near at hand, induces a dull feeling, and the market closes weak. A small invoice of new crop P. R. Molasses, prime quality, first received, sold at the extreme price of 33c. The market closes dull, and on some grades lower than at our last date."

Current Prices for Sugar in New-York, March 1, 1858.

Melado, 2c.@3¾c.; Muscovado, 4¾c@5¾c., New-Orleans, 4¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico, 5c.@7c.; Curacoa, 5c.@5¾c., Nos. 7 to 9 D. S.; Brown Havana 6c.@7¾c., Nos 10 to 12 D. S; Yellows, 6¾c.@7¾c., Nos. 13 to 16 D. S.; Florettas, 8c.@8¾c., Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 8¾c.@9c., Nos. 20 to 22 D. S.

New York Sugar-trade Statistics March 1, 1858.

	Stock Feb 16.	Imports Feb 16 to 23.	Sales Feb 16 to 27.	Stock Mch 1.
Cuba Muscovado, hds.	2,523	4 000	3,000	
New-Orleans, hds.	4,652	7,800	3,100	
Porto Rico, hds.	150	200	200	12,193
Melado, hds.	5 178	2,150	1 400	5 928
Havana, boxes	3 850	4 400	4,500	3,715

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, March 1, 1858.

Cuba, hhds	372
Porto Rico, hhds	232
New-Orleans, hhds	704
Total	1,308
Boxes	701

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 25,000 lbs. Prime at former quotations.

TOBACCO—More has been done in Kentucky, but Spanish is most in demand and stocks are quite reduced. Sales since Friday, 105 hhds. Kentucky, 11c.@14c.; 279 bales Havana and 125 bales Yara on private terms; 107 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@20c., and 15 cases Florida at 18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ½c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. Flour, 1s 9d. ₱ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel. Resin, 1s. 10½d. @2s. ₱ bbl. Pork 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc. and Heavy Goods 17s 6d @20c. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. ₱ tc., Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 1, 1858.

During the month of February there were less transactions with us in Wool than in the month previous, although the sales at Philadelphia and Boston are said to be larger. Prices have somewhat receded for most kinds of domestic fleece and even pulled wools. The dullness of the market has continued, and opens with the same appearance this month. Prices are lower than expected, and it seems very doubtful if the new clip can be purchased low enough to be able to sell for a small profit at our present low rates. Even for Ohio fleeces of the next clip, 25c. ₱ lb. on an average, we think would not pay. Under such circumstances we may look for a better demand from our manufacturers, who have the market to themselves, without any competition from speculators. Some of the manufacturers have been purchasing on their own notes at six months, at from 30c.@5c. ₱ lb. higher prices than the ruling ones. Most buyers at present pay cash, or give City acceptances, and deriving a benefit therefrom, will command the market for some time to come. The most important sales have been of the finest grades of fleece, they being found much cheaper comparatively than the medium and low qualities. There is but a very small stock of the lower grades, but also less inquiry, for the reason just named. Our stock of domestic fleece, in general, is somewhat less than it was a month ago, but the larger portion of it being held above the ruling market rates, has caused buyers to lay in their supply in our neighboring markets, where they met with ready sellers—the same disposition is prevailing still. The stock of pulled wool has somewhat accumulated, and a good selection without advanced rates, will attract buyers. California wool sold pretty largely, and in most cases a little better, with the exception of the low lots mixed with Mexican, the sale of which continues heavy. In foreign wool the market has been extremely quiet, and there has been no sales worthy of note. The inactivity in foreign wools cannot last much longer and either the manufacturers will improve their offers, or sellers will reduce prices to meet them. The stock of foreign wools, principally low grades, is large, and offers a good selection. Our manufacturers, however, are all complaining of the Spring trade in woolens, the effect of which is evident by the spirit in which they enter the wool market. We have been advised of the unsatisfactory settlements of old indebtedness by purchasers from the interior; this, with the establishment of cash in place of credit, moves the wheel rather slower than we anticipated. The last news from Europe is more favorable. The public sales at Liverpool had given better satisfaction for fine and well conditioned wools, than for the low and poor qualities. The former sold at an advance of ½d@1½d. ₱ lb., very readily, while the latter grades were mostly withdrawn for want of buyers, even at the reduction of 1½d.@2¾d. The London auction sales of Australian and Cape wools was to commence on the 25th of February, and it is expected will rule in price about 1d. ₱ lb. higher than in November and December last.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 16th ult., ₱ *Arabia*. Subsequently, with light receipts, and an improved demand for the home trade and on speculation, prices improved 10c @15c. ₱ bbl, which advance has however been partly lost, owing to the falling off in the home demand and the existence of the export inquiry. Superfine State, $4 25@4 30 ₱ bbl.; Extra do. $4 35@4 60; fair to good grades Extra Ohio $4 90@$5 10. Southern, mixed to good brands, $4 80@$5 20 ₱ bbl; Favorites and Extras, $5 25@$6 35, Gallego & Haxall, $5 25@$8 35. Canadian superfine nominal, $4 30@$4 40, Extras, $4 50@$5 50.

WHEAT—Little change is to be noted in our market during the past fortnight. Shippers have held aloof, and for milling moderate purchases have been made. In prime qualities, some improvement has been realized, owing to the very limited supply of desirable parcels. Common to Choice White can be quoted $1 20@$1 47 ₱ 60 lbs; Good to Prime Southern Red, $1 18@$1 22@$1 25. Fair to prime Western, do $1 10@$1 18; do Spring, nominal, 98c@$1 03.

INDIAN CORN—Has been in moderate supply and fair request for export to Great Britain, &c., and for home consumption. Prices have slightly fluctuated, closing as follows: Southern White 67c.@69c. ₱ 56 lbs.; do. Yellow, 67c.@68c. Old, scarce and nominal.

RYE—In fair request for milling and distilling, closing quietly at about previous quotations—63½@67c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—Are in a measure nominal. To London, Flour 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl; Grain 7d @8d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool Flour 1s 9d @1s. 10d; Grain 4¾d@5¾d ₱ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12c @ 15c. ₱ bushel. Marseilles, Flour 90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 18c. ₱ bushel. Barcelona, Flour 90c ₱ bbl.; Grain 18c.@19c. ₱ bushel. Lisbon, Flour 80c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 16c@19c. ₱ bushel.

EXCHANGE—On London, bankers' bills, 109@109¼.

Live Stock Market Reports.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, Tuesday, Feb. 23—The market has been more brisk this week than for some time past, with a good and steady demand for well-fatted cattle at 3¾c.@3¾c. gross weight and a few extra at 3¾c. Common are slow of sale at 2½c.@3c. DUFFIELD & Co are buying for packing and calculate to keep on as long as the weather will permit.

Hogs are in good demand at 4½c @4¾c. gross.

No Sheep offering. There is a good demand for shipping and good lots sell at $4 50@$5 ₱ head.

The receipts of stock for the past week have been as follows: 176 cattle 146 hogs and 15 sheep. Left over unsold, 30 cattle.

Hogs Packed at and near Louisville during each of the four Seasons.

RECAPITULATION.

No. Hogs.	Av. Wt.	M. Pork. bbls.	Lard. lbs.
1857–8	253,803	202 39	82,310	8,751,939
1856–7	245,830	192 35	62,920	7,867,991
1855–6	332,354	206 56	88,029	11,869,760
1854–5	253,788	185 10	65 102	8,915,546
1853–4	407 875	211 14	124,879	15,847,284

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—IF A. F HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City or if he has deceased this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHARE.

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child from three to five years of age An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—The Physiology and Psychology of Alcoholic Stimulants by Rev. S. H. PLATT on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1858 in the Washington av M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Nathan Bangs Mission Church. Talented singers have volunteered their services for the occasion, and will perform several choice pieces. Cards of admission 25 cents each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets may be had at the following places: S. H. BABCOCK, No 346 Fulton-st.; B. L. CORNELL No 321 Fulton-st.; VAIL'S Confectionery, Fulton-av. and Carlton-st.; SOUTHER'S Grocery, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; Mr. WALTERS Grocery, Fulton-av.; W. P. BAYLIS corner Classon and Fulton avs.; Mr. HENDRICKSON, Fulton-av.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, AT THE request of many of his friends, will deliver an ADDRESS entitled "AN EVENING AT HOME!—OLD HOMES AND FACES OF THE OLD LAND" at the Odd Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at HALLS No. 289 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No 191 Fulton-st.; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway, and at the Rooms, which open at 7. The Lecture will commence at 8.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver his last Lecture on *Inventions*, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4 at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the downtown office, (No. 16 Nassau st.) and at the door.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at Hope Chapel, opposite the New York Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, by R. H. SHANNON, Esq.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the principal music booksellers &c.

Subject: *Kansas—Its Position, Prospects, Soil, Productions and Advantages for Business, Investment and Settlement.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold their 15th Public Anniversary Meeting at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 3, 1858. Rev. Dr KENNEDY and Rev. J. S. INGRAHAM will address the meeting. Doors open at 7; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

The Order in General are respectfully invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, NO. 31, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge room No. 518 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3 at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of celebrating our Eighteenth anniversary.

JOHN CANTRELL,
PHILO VOSBURGH, } Committee.
R. A. ADAMS,

THE N. Y. DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE regular semi monthly meeting will be held at No. 57 Bond-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The profession are invited to attend.

J. G. AMBLER, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Lessee and Sole Director.....H. Uhlman
This morning at 9, commences the sale of the $1 50 and $1 reserved seats at the three ticket offices.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6¾ o'clock,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Second appearance of Mme. D'ANGRI as the Princess.
CARL FORMES
In his great rôle of Bertram.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI,
LABOCETTA, CARL FORMES.
The sale of tickets commences this morning.

THE HUGUENOTS,
To be produced in the month of March.
The "Huguenots" have been in preparation for upwards of three months. Over two hundred persons are employed in getting this Opera up. The Director believes that, through unremitting labor on his part, and on that of the artists and the employes, he will be able strictly to fulfill the tempting promises held out in this announcement.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.
1. Five new scenes, painted by Allegri, Calyo and Heister, being principally copies of those used in Paris at the Imperial Opera House.
2. About three hundred dresses; part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572.)
3. A regular chorus of seventy, instead of the usual number of thirty five.
4. In the conjuration scene (in which the destruction of the Protestants is plotted by the Catholics) an extra chorus of one hundred and thirty will be added; thus making the united choral force two hundred strong, being the largest number ever employed in any Opera House of Europe or America.
5. The regular Orchestra of sixty, instead of the usual number of forty; to which will be added in the third act, when the Queen and her ladies of honor arrive on horseback an extra band of twenty.
6. A caste complete in every particular, comprising the talents of La Grange, D'Angri, Sieglsburg, Biberini, Gassier, Tagliafici, Rocco Pikanesse, Dubreuil, Beutler, Behrlein, Barratini and Carl Formes, who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER FAVORITE DRAMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858,
Buckstone's beautiful three-act drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Connor O'Kennedy, (his first appearance here,) Mr. H. F. Daly
George.....Mr. Stoddart | Jack Gong.....Mr. Peters
Grindidge.....Mr. Jefferson | Murtagh.....Mr. Martin
Dennis.....Mr. Burnett | Dartois.....Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, Madame St. Aubert } ...Miss Laura Keene
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance).....Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine.....Virginia H. Howard
Tigertail.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
After which the peculiar and laughable farce of
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Polly Crisp, with a song.....Miss Polly Marshall
Mr. H. A PERRY the accomplished young American light comedian is added to the company, and will appear next week.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
STARTLING AND BEAUTIFUL
combination of transcendent and unusual attractions, for the
BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
WEDNESDAY (March 3) AFTERNOON
On which occasion will be presented THREE EXCELLENT PIECES, with LITTLE CORDELIA in the leading characters of each.
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD,
the distinguished artiste and vocalist, in
TWO PIECES THIS EVENING.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, for the BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD first time here of a new comic drama, THE PAGE OF HISTORY. Jean Velasquez, Little Cordelia; Count Visraki, Mr. G. C. Howard; Princess Poltziana, Mrs. G. C. Howard. To conclude with THE ACTRESS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—THE SOMNAMBULIST; or, THE VILLAGE PHANTOM. Ernestine, Mrs. Chas. Howard. Dance. To conclude with the laughable sketch entitled JENNY LIND. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Chas. Howard.

ANOTHER LEDGER STORY IS BEING DRAMATIZED for this establishment, viz: Mrs. Southworth's fascinating BRIDE OF AN EVENING. The intimate and immensely attractive AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual by visitors. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
NEW ENGAGEMENTS
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 3,
The greatest equestrienne in the world,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE.
The great Californian equestrian,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
GRAND COMBINATION
FIVE GREAT BARE-BACK RIDERS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858,
Will be acted the nautical drama entitled
CAPTAIN KYD;
Or, THE WITCH OF HELL-GATE.
Previous to which the favorite Drama of
THE ADOPTED CHILD.
To conclude with the drama of
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE;
Or, THE REIGN OF TERROR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
NEW-YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.
Volatile Rachet, Mr. H. Allen | Mrs. Mellows, Mrs. Nichols
To be followed by the Equestrian Burlesque, entitled
HERE'S THE HUMBUG.
To conclude with the Farce of the
YANKEE HEIRESS.

MRS. McMAHON, BY REQUEST, WILL give a series of readings from Shakespeare in the neighboring cities. The first one at Jersey City, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, in the New Metropolitan Hall. The second at the Library Hall in Newark, New-Jersey, at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING the 5th. The third at the Brooklyn Athenæum, of which due notice will be given. We expect to see crowded houses on these occasions, as it will be her first appearance in these places. Admission to each reading, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-58.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. D'ANGRI, Messrs. Wm. MASON, Piano, and X. KIEFER, Clarinet. Conductor Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 568 Broadway; C. Brenning, No. 701 Broadway and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please present their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock: to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPEIR, Secretary.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 356 Broadway,
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one a dress, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Robert le Diable

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—Madame Louise Tounaires—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Herne the Hunbug—Yankee Heiress.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Captain Kyd—The Adopted Child—Destruction of the Bastille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—The Somnambulist—Jenny Lind—Afternoon—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill which has already passed the House, making an appropriation to enable the President to carry out the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues, was passed. Mr. HOUSTON introduced his bill, already noticed, providing for the raising of volunteers. Mr DOUGLAS' resolution, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up, and he proceeded to show the necessity for its passage. He denounced Gen. CALHOUN, saying that he was in the city endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts and making contradictory statements. Mr. DOUGLAS was cut short in his remarks by the arrival of the hour for the taking of the special order, the bill for the admission of Kansas, which was discussed by Mr. COLLAMER, in continuation. Mr. SEWARD has the floor for to-day. In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to reinstate any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, was debated all day without any vote being taken.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. The Metropolitan Police Repeal bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, a developement of startling interest to the citizens of Brooklyn was made. Mr. DURYEA moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment. Mr. BEACH moved an adherence to the bill as passed in the Assembly. Mr. DAYTON sustained Mr. BEACH'S motion, declaring the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders, and openly charging that $10,000 was to be the price of its passage. On Mr DURYEA'S expressing his doubt of the truths of this statement, Mr. DAYTON asserted that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that the sum of $10,000 was to be paid, one of which gentlemen was a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat, and who would not flinch from stating the facts. One certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of the amount. The property-holders of Brooklyn will doubtless feel a lively interest in any further developments which may be made in this direction. The Committee of Conference was finally ordered, but it is probable that under the circumstances the Assembly will not recede.

We publish this morning some additional European news from our file by the *America*. Particulars are received of the collision between the American bark *Leander* and the steamship *North American* off Holyhead. The former was struck on her starboard side, and sunk five minutes afterwards. The names of those who were saved will be found elsewhere. Lord PALMERSTON had introduced his new India Bill in the House of Commons. We print an abstract of his speech, which explains the points of the contemplated reform. The report of changes in the French Ministry seems to have been made on good authority. The Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *News* both credit the statement, and the latter, especially, announces it as a fact. A reward has been offered in London for the arrest of THOMAS ALSOPP, accused of being implicated in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. He is supposed to have fled to America.

We have received advices from Montevideo to the 5th of January. A revolution broke out on the 2d, headed by Colonel BRIGIDO RIVEIRA. Barricades had been thrown up in the streets of Montevideo, and at the latest date the revolutionary troops were approaching the city. An engagement was hourly expected. No political news of importance is received from Buenos Ayres.

There was quite a large meeting in Mozart Hall last evening, in response to a call to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. JOHN H BROWER; Mr. TOMPKINS, and Hon. Messrs. JONES and BILBOE, of Tennessee. The proceedings closed with a patriotic song from Mr KERRIGAN, and cheers for BUCHANAN and Lecompton.

The Anti-Lecompton fever appears to be rapidly diffusing itself in the Democratic ranks at the West. There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Franklin Co., Ohio, at Columbus, on the 20th ult., called for the purpose of approving the course of the representative of the district in Congress, Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, and to express the feeling of the people against the Kansas policy of the President. The Chairman of the meeting was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the last election, and among the speakers were Judge JOHNSON, of Kansas, Hon. D. O. MARTIN, of Toledo, U. S. District Attorney under President PIERCE, and Hon. H. B PAYNE, Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. From which it will be seen that the leaders of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are the most prominent men of their party. A call has been issued for a mass meeting of the Democracy of the State at Columbus on the 10th inst., to condemn the Kansas policy of the Administration.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge SUTHERLAND pronounced the judgment of the Court on the report of the referee, Judge EDMONDS, appointed to hear the testimony in the alleged contempt of Court committed by Messrs. JOBSON and SEELY, in the Chambers of JOHN W. WHITING, Esq., who was acting as referee in a case in which JOBSON was principal witness for the plaintiff, and SEELY counsel for defendant. His Honor Judge SUTHERLAND decided that a contempt had been committed by both parties, in striking and using violence towards each other during the sitting of the referee, and sentenced both JOBSON and SEELY to two days' imprisonment in the County Jail in Eldridge-street. Both were at once removed to their new quarters. In the afternoon, Mr. SEELY was brought, on *habeas corpus*, before Judge BRADY, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a reversal of the judgment in his case; but after listening to the argument of counsel, the Judge refused assent to the application, and remanded Mr. SEELY to prison.

The remains of Captain HARDING, of the lost ship *John Milton*, have been retained by his wife in Brooklyn, and will be forwarded to New-Bedford to-day, for interment. Captain HASKELL, of the ship *Independence*, from Macao, boarded the *John Milton* at sea, on the 25th of January, and remained in conversation with Capt. HARDING for two hours. There were three passengers on board—a Mr. BROWN and wife, of Western New-York, and a gentleman also from Callao. These, with the officers and crew, and the Captain's son, made 24 persons on board, all of whom are lost.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very brisk, and considerably firmer for Cotton. The sales of Flour were heavier, and prices slightly improved. Wheat was quiet, and Corn was depressed. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were light. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the tax-levy was taken up, and the report of the Committee of Conference in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen was adopted. A resolution proposed by Councilman GENET was adopted, revoking the ordinance allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down their tracks, because the Company had disobeyed the orders of the Common Council.

The eighth annual commencement of the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, took place last night. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-three candidates. Dr. B. FORDYCE BARKER delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class.

The case of JAMES F. LANGLEY, the Virginia gentleman who was lately victimized by a noted courtezan, whom he urged in vain to marry him, came up yesterday for examination before Justice BRENNAN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. LANGLEY, in a lengthy affidavit, related his singular adventures and their disastrous pecuniary result. There was a large throng of spectators. The case is still under examination

The Committee of members of the bar recently appointed to consider the means of procuring suitable accommodations for the Superior Court, has reported a series of resolutions, recommending them for the adoption of the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the erection of a suitable Court-house at the north end of the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, at an expense of $300,000, to be raised by tax.

A communication was received by the Almshouse Governors yesterday from the Warden of the Penitentiary, in reference to parties who had served out their term of imprisonment, but who could not be discharged because as yet the fines imposed upon them had not been paid. Governor TOWNSEND knew of ten persons so situated, who in all probability would never be able to pay. A resolution was carried discharging all such prisoners.

Between sixty and seventy young women were yesterday sent West by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, under the care of Mr. L FARNHAM, the Corresponding Secretary, and accompanied by Mr. VERE FOSTER.

The new Unitarian Church, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was dedicated last evening.

The Brooklyn Board of Education met yesterday. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the disaster at Public School No. 14, reported that they had made a thorough investigation and found that the defective flues caused the fire; that the Committee having the building in charge erred in judgment in allowing the air pipes to be put in as they were. They did not wish to censure the Committee, however, but recommend that hereafter no plan for a schoolhouse be adopted unless the manner of the heating is specified. The School-House Committee reported in favor of erecting No. 14 on the same site as before at an expense of about $12,000, three stories high, the first floor (formerly the playground) to be divided into seven class-rooms and occupied by the primary scholars, and for the storing fuel and library uses; the second story for the grammar department, and the third story for the Normal School; and there to be four stairways instead of three. The reports were adopted.

The Africanization of America.

In his admirable book on Africa, Dr. LIVINGSTONE tells us that the Dutch boers who inhabit the frontiers of the Bechuana country live in a perpetual terror of disturbances and of disorder, and that they devote themselves to keeping the peace among their native neighbors by a perpetual series of onslaughts and irruptions upon the savage territory about them. They have no sooner ravaged one Bechuana settlement into a state of tranquillity, than they begin to conceive fears of a projected outbreak somewhere else, which they forthwith proceed to extinguish by anticipation, and so harass themselves and the whole country from one year's end to another by the violently aggressive character of their police. The Southern States of this Confederacy seem to be pursuing a similar line of tactics. They are forever discovering some intended outrage upon their rights, and so are forever defending themselves from attacks which are never made, and carrying into the Northern Africa a war which the Northern Africa has never yet offered. Possibly those Northern men who still persist in believing that if the Kansas question can only be removed from the political arena, everything will go as merry as a marriage-bell with the Administration and with the nation, may one day awake to the actual policy of their Southern friends, and begin to perceive that nothing can very well be expected to "pacify" a people whose imagination quite overbears their observation, and who cannot be persuaded that they and their beloved "institution" are not the sole and single object of the attention and the hostility, either overt or secret, of every Northern man. But the present aspect of our national politics forbids us to hope that the frantic and foolish attempt to "appease the Anti-Slavery agitations of the country," by crushing the forms and the spirit of freedom together upon the soil of a Free Territory, will be rebuked with so much decision as to bring the Southern leaders to their senses, and we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to look forward to another furious conflict arising beyond the horizon of the Kansas troubles, out of the grave questions connected with the African Slave-trade. It is useless to conceal from the people of this country the fact that nothing but a just settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, in a form which shall convince the South that the Northern people value their rights and mean to assert them, respect their obligations and mean to maintain them, can save us from a fresh tempest of Southern clamors demanding the complete revisal of the traditional policy of the nation, and insisting upon an unlimited license to flood the magnificent territories of the Mississippi and the Gulf with a new population of enslaved savages. It matters not that the ancestral statesmen of the South, the men whose tombs Virginia is building and whose names the Carolinas unite to honor, denounced alike the infamy and the peril of the African Slave trade throughout their public lives. It matters not that when Northern Slave merchants, like Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, pleaded in the Congress of the Union for the indefinite extension of the accursed traffic, Southern patriots like Mr. NICHOLAS, of Virginia, branded the system with words of honest scorn, and shadowed forth in language which has since been proved prophetic, the mischief that it must forever breed. It matters not that even now, thoughtful Southern men like Mr. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, to whose Legislative report upon the subject we some days since referred, shrink back from the terrible future with which a reopened Slave-trade with Africa threatens themselves, the society to which they belong, and the institution of Slavery itself. If the Administration shall succeed in driving the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and over the ruins of the Democratic Party, we must prepare to face a new Southern outbreak in behalf of the African Slave-trade. The lust of immediate gain, reckless alike of morality and of the morrow—the necessity to desperate politicians of a passionate war-cry, and the general feverish disposition of the South to forestall the imagined designs of the North, are combining to awaken a Southern feeling in this direction, which is already seeking expression through organs as diverse in their antecedents and general character as the destructive "New-Orleans *Delta*," in Louisiana, and the conservative "Richmond *Whig*," in Virginia. Louisiana demands barbarian hordes to feed her fatal sugar-mills; Virginia, to crowd back the invading "Yankee" from her wasted tobacco fields and her neglected forests.

To the Northern sentiment upon this subject we do not now address ourselves. We make no premature threats, and we invite no premature excitements upon a theme too serious and too pregnant for hasty speech or hasty action. But we do appeal to whatever of wisdom and of patriotism may be found in the South, to take note in time of the tendencies of things in that portion of the Union, and to oppose the fatal proclivity of fanaticism and cupidity. There are, surely, some statesmen still left to the South who are not prepared to acquiesce in projects which contemplate the eventual surrender of the fairest portions of the North American Continent to a population of Africans, and the utter exclusion of white labor, leading at last to the utter exclusion of white life, from those splendid regions which lie between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, the Ohio and the Mexican Gulf. There are surely some statesmen left to the South who can understand that just in proportion to the respect which every loyal Northern citizen feels for the obligations of the Constitution, and for the sovereign rights of every confederated State of this Union, must be his firm determination to oppose the violation of constitutional provisions, and the annihilation of chartered agreements in favor of a scheme which involves the demoralization of the present population of the South, and the extinction, in the future, of all prosperous and progressive civilization throughout her borders. If there be such men in the land of the living, we call upon them to exert their influence now at the outset of this dangerous movement in behalf, not of the union of these States alone, but of the very existence of the Southern communities themselves, and of the future of the American race. Were every State and Territory north of Mason and Dixon's line at this moment a "howling wilderness," the intrinsic difficulties of the Southern social economy would be intricate enough to appal the most confident of statesmen. To aggravate these difficulties in the face of a populous array of Northern communities, and by a process which must arouse the hostility of every American who wishes to see the destinies of America firmly lodged in the hands of men of his own blood and race, is certainly the very luxury of practical madness

A Northern Empire.

The British North American Provinces are rapidly approaching the condition of an independent power. Their increase in population, in wealth, in all the requisites for national greatness, is nearly equal to our own. The same blood flows in the veins of their people; a like Anglo-Saxon spirit animates them; their laws and liberties are similar to ours. They embrace a vast area of fertile land, and enjoy a salubrious climate. The chain of lakes belongs to them equally with us, and the St. Lawrence yields a majestic avenue to the ocean. Within the last ten years railroads have been constructed, and improvements made, which compare favorably with public works in the United States; and during the same period trade has received a remarkable impulse.

This condition of things, which has not been sufficiently noticed by our people, points infallibly to an early independence. Already, their connection with England is little more than nominal. Should it ever altogether cease, the separation would be a separation of form rather than of fact; and would certainly not be resisted by England, whose real interest in her colonies must always be benefitted by anything which contributes to their positive prosperity and power.

The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when the annexation of the British Provinces to our Republic was probable. Nor do we deem it desirable. A union might, indeed, by swelling our numbers and extending our territory, contribute to our national pride. But all its substantial benefits may be reaped without political connection. These benefits are, indeed, foreshadowed in the close relations of intercourse and commerce already existing, which it is the interest of both countries to preserve and extend.

We observe that an effort is making to unite all the British-American Colonies in one grand confederacy, which step has a manifest direction toward eventual independence. Two Commissioners of Nova Scotia—Hon. JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Attorney-General of the Province, and A. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq., appointed last Summer—were instructed to confer with the Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government on the subject of such union. They were informed by Mr. LABOUCHERE that Her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the Colonies themselves on this subject, and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces, the result of which has not yet transpired. Should the Union be formed, the basis will have been laid for a gigantic superstructure of national independence. The new Confederacy would consist of six Provinces and three Territories, as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Canada East	201,989	890,261
Canada West	148,632	952 004
New-Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland	35,913	101,600
Nova Scotia	18,746	276.117
Prince Edward's Island	2 134	62 678
Total of Provinces	435,314	2,476,460
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,480,000	180.000
Labrador	5,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	8,000	2,000
Totals	2,928.314	2,758,460

With a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, it has a population almost as great as the State of New-York; and although the soil and climate of British America may be less inviting than those of other portions of the Continent, it is destined to support an immense population of hardy and happy freemen. The germ has taken root, beyond the lakes, of an empire that shall rank among the great powers of the world, and divide with us the sway of North America. Its past progress and present position give unmistakable augury of a splendid future.

PROHIBITION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES AS BANK SECURITIES.—The Bank Committee of the Assembly has reported a bill which, if it passes, will work an important change in the General Banking Law. It prohibits the deposit of bonds and mortgages as security for bank-note circulation, thus making stocks alone a legal basis.

The law, as at present existing, requires that at least one-half the security deposited by any banking association or individual banker should consist of stocks of this State, or of the United States, which shall be, or shall be made, equal to six per cent. stocks; while the other half may consist of bonds and mortgages upon real estate, bearing at least six per cent. interest, payable annually or semi-annually, such mortgages being upon improved, productive, unencumbered lands within this State, worth independently of any buildings thereon at least double the amount for which they shall be so mortgaged.

It is found that practically the mortgages deposited in the Department, when sold by the Superintendent, do not realize fifty per cent of their nominal value. What is proposed, therefore, by the Committee, is to make the securities sounder, by the entire exclusion of bonds and mortgages. That the measure would have that effect is unquestionable. But it will meet an interested opposition from capitalists contemplating the establishment of banks. The public good, however, demands its passage. For while its direct effect would be to make paper money more reliable, an incidental benefit must arise from the enhanced value of State stocks, caused by an increased demand for banking purposes.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—We are no longer to enjoy a monopoly of this exciting topic. It has been taken up in a very earnest way by the Canadian press, as adapted to their own condition,—the precise question being whether the union of the Upper and Lower provinces shall be dissolved.

The Toronto *Globe* ("clear grit" organ) is a disunionist. It holds the following language, which has the true Carolina twang:

"Much as we value the union and all its advantages, we would rather see it dissolved to-morrow than endure the evils which flow from a defective representation."

The *Colonist*, on the other hand, regards the Union as "an established fact, pregnant with solid advantages to both sections;" and asks

"What would be the 'injury which might be done to Upper Canadian interests by the dissolution of the Union?' The question is worth considering. And what, in few words, must be the answer? Simply this—that Upper Canada, separated from Lower Canada, must either go back to the era of bankruptcy, or seek relief in annexation to the States."

Our provincial neighbors, who have been accustomed to regard the differences between the North and the South with no little amusement, now find their own troubles rather pressing. A separation of Canada West from Canada East, would shake the world to its centre.

PREFERRING KANSAS TO CUBA.—The Charleston *Mercury*, more than any other paper the organ of Southern feeling, speaks of the proposed purchase of Cuba as merely "an attractive bait,"—"a red rag" to deceive and cajole the South, while Kansas slips away from its grasp; and it exhorts Southern statesmen not to be beguiled by Cuba into giving ground on the Kansas issue.

But, let us ask, if Cuba is a "red rag," what sort of a rag will Kansas prove? Even should the *Mercury* be gratified by its admission under the Lecompton Constitution, how long will it remain a Slave State? Kansas is a "battle field," in which even victory is, for the South, no better than defeat.

It is useless for the Slave States to struggle with destiny. "The balance of power is lost." But they lose none of their rights or legitimate prosperity. Their constitutional immunities will never be invaded. The North will not use its power for any purposes of aggression or injustice.

Notwithstanding the Slavery differences, the interests of the two sections are inseparable, and it is both an error and an injury to regard them as adverse or hostile to each other.

☞ Poor BENNETT, it seems, is to be provided for. A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says he is to be appointed Chargé at Vienna as soon as Congress adjourns. This is tardy justice:—why not give him the appointment now? The Senate could at once confirm him and so avoid all further trouble. We hope Mr. BUCHANAN will not postpone what will be one of the most judicious acts of his administration. There is a peculiar fitness in selecting Vienna for this mission:—as it has been twice filled by Editors already. Brigadier Gen. WEBB was the first, and the late Dr. FOOTE, of Buffalo, the second. Poor BENNETT can pack his trunk.

☞ It is understood that a splendid court-dress for use at Vienna, has been ordered at ARNOUX'S by an expectant appointee. The costume selected is that of a Highland piper. The outfit will be ready by the time the appointment is made.

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI'S "Italiana in Algieri" was played here last evening. The performance was excellent in every respect.

To-night MEYERBEER'S opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given for the very last time. It is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

A HOPELESS CASE.—A person formerly of respectable connection in this community, but who has for some years given himself up to the deplorable practice of reading the *Herald*, and has become in consequence a melancholy spectacle of idiocy and depravity, yesterday attacked an unoffensive citizen named Smith, in the following unparalleled manner: "Why," said the abandoned wretch, "is the new piece at Wallack's most appropriately named?" Smith, of course, tried to escape, but was overtaken by his assailant, who went on to say: "Because it certainly is a Relief of Luck—now to a despairing manager!" Strange to say, a policeman was at hand—and still more strange, he did his duty, and conveyed the offender at once to Blackwell's Island.

☞ R. H. SHANNON, Esq., of this City, delivers a lecture this evening at Hope Chapel, upon *Kansas*. Mr. S. has resided in the Territory, and is familiar with its character and condition. He will undoubtedly deliver a lecture which will be both instructive and interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders from General Scott Relative to the Utah Expedition.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

The Great Pacific Mail Route—Organization of the Territory of Arizona—Postmaster at Chicago, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The contractors for the great overland Pacific Mail are here, after additional legislation for their benefit. It is very questionable whether it can be obtained.

They are bound by contract to have their line in active operation by September next, and if they fail the contract will be assuredly forfeited. The prospect, I regret to say, is not very flattering.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report on Thursday next a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It has been delayed by a difficulty in reference to the boundaries—Mr. MOWAY, the Arizona delegate, proposing to connect Arizona with Texas on the east—thus including in Arizona the lower Rio Grande, which properly belongs to it, being separated from New-Mexico proper by the *Eñada del Muerto*, (Dead Man's Journey,) a desert of ninety miles. This desert Mr. MOWAY claims, (and he is supported by the views of his constituents,) is a natural boundary between the two Territories.

Mr. ORRO, the New-Mexican delegate, desires a boundary along the 108th meridian, from Utah to the Mexican line. It seems that Mr. ORRO agreed in the most positive manner with Mr. MOWAY on the Texas boundary, but he repudiated the agreement before he came before the Committee. The natural boundary is evidently the one proposed by Mr. MOWAY, and should undoubtedly be adopted. The other is believed to be only an ingenious device to kill the bill, and the friends of Arizona should look to it.

There will be a large emigration to the new Territory this Spring from all parts of the country. Mr. J. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the Overland Mail route *vid* El Paso, who has just arrived here, speaks in glowing terms of the advantages Arizona holds out to emigrants. The territorial bill may be delayed somewhat by Kansas, but it will undoubtedly become a law this session. The necessity for it seems to be admitted by all parties. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day again discussed, without coming to a vote, on Mr. COOK'S nomination as Postmaster of Chicago. The difficulty seems to be the result of a complication of his accounts, as the former Postmaster, with those of his successor, and Mr. COOK offsetting the deficiency in his account with an equal sum due him by the Treasury Department for property purchased from him, and of which the Government has taken possession.

The War Department has received dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON, dated Jan. 4. By some mistake, the dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON for the commanding officers at Forts Laramie, Kearny and Leavenworth were sent to the head-quarters at New-York. Col. JOHNSTON'S letter to Major LYNDE had not reached him, but Gen. SCOTT says that enough is known from Major LYNDE'S letter of Dec. 2 to leave no doubt as to the insufficiency of the present means at Fort Laramie for transmitting three months' supplies to Col. JOHNSTON'S command. As it is a matter of absolute necessity that supplies should reach him by the 1st of June, measures for that purpose have been taken by Gen. SCOTT. His order dated Feb. 28, directs that a train to consist of at least two hundred and six mule wagons shall be organized with the utmost dispatch, at Fort Leavenworth, to go immediately with Col. HOFFMAN to Fort Laramie, and to transport from thence to Col. JOHNSTON'S command in Utah, commissary stores, men's shoes, and such other supplies as may be known to be much needed. Two extra mules to provide for casualties are to be taken for each wagon. The wagons and mules, and everything for this train, will be the best that can be got together at Fort Leavenworth or within convenient reach of it. Seven companies of Cavalry and Infantry will act as an escort beyond Fort Lawrence. The train will start as early as the 10th of March.

In an order dated March 1, to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. SCOTT directs that the following be sent to Gen. GARLAND, in New-Mexico, by Express:

"Col. JOHNSTON reports that the Mormons intend intercepting Capt. MARCY on his return with the mules and horses he was ordered to obtain in your department. Notify the Captain of this, and see he is strongly escorted on his return march, and well provided with whatever he may require and you can spare."

The above orders by Gen. SCOTT were sent by telegraph to Booneville, and from thence they are to go to their places of destination by express.

Capt. MARCY is expected to leave New-Mexico about the 20th of March.

Col. JOHNSON, in his letters to Gen. SCOTT, says that no incident of any military importance has transpired since his last communication, and that the troops are in excellent health and spirits. The expresses fear that he has not sufficient draught animals. The greater number of the soldiers who have been on the sick list were rendered unfit for duty by being frost-bitten. For this reason Colonel JOHNSTON recommends that each man be supplied with a pair of Buffalo overshoes. Colonel JOHNSTON calls attention to the great length of the line of communication of the army, and the necessity of providing the means for defending the supplies which must be sent forward early in the Spring, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons. Col. J. commends highly the fieldworks thrown up around Fort Bridger, and has sent the drawing of them to the War Department.

Colonel COOK writing from Henry's Fork on the 31st of December, says that he found little grass and shelter at that place. The weather was moderating and he had no doubt he would be able to remain there six weeks.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The House bill making an appropriation of $408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues was passed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1857, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, of South Carolina, submitted a bill for the amendment of the patent laws.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, presented a bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the protection of the Texas frontiers. Also, authorizing the President to raise four additional regiments of volunteers.

The resolution presented by Mr. DOUGLAS on Feb. 4, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he wanted information. He said that Mr. CALHOUN was in the city, endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts in the case. He was making contradictory statements in the newspapers, but had not been near the Committee nor made any communication to them. It was trifling with the dignity of the Senate when a Government official can thus baffle their deliberations. The returns should have been opened eight days after the election, and the result transmitted to Congress, yet Mr. CALHOUN still keeps them shut up in his pocket. Unless we are to be cheated, the facts should be known. How can Senators vote understandingly when the whole matter is in doubt? Every day the frauds accumulate—forgery means on forgery. Mr D. then alluded to the frauds in Kickapoo, Shawnee, Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Mr. CALHOUN when the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, cutting short his speech.

The special order, being the bill for the admission of Kansas, was then taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER continued his remarks from yesterday. He said the only choice allowed the people of Kansas was, whether they would have slaves or be slaves. He alluded to the Territorial laws, and to the several successive Governors who were sent out to administer them, and who were summarily removed because they could not perform impossibilities—because they could not enforce the laws, and yet do justice to all parties. He referred to the Lecompton Constitution, and said it was idle to resort to special pleading to hide the fact that that instrument was never submitted to the people. If it had been they would have repudiated it, once and for ever. The President admits that. The whole thing was a cheat and delusion. He referred also to the new political dogma that slave property in its legal character, and tenure is precisely like other property, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He would not deny that the Supreme Court might give an opinion concerning Slavery when the question was properly before it, but he regretted that they should have taken advantage of their position, to issue, *ex cathedra*, their indorsement of a political dogma. The indorsers of accommodation paper seldom find it a profitable business. He then discussed the nature of property in man, contending that the only safety for Slavery was to make it local, and asking what will be gained by making Kansas a Slave State. The Free-State people will soon gain the ascendency there, even if CALHOUN cheats them out of the Legislature now. And then, when they refuse to pass laws for the protection of such property, what will it be worth?

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, gave notice that he should offer an amendment to Mr. GREEN'S substitute for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, to the effect that the people may alter or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, so that it be Republican and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr SEWARD, of New-York, got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay and number of employes of the House. An interesting discussion ensued.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. SEWARD'S motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval retiring Board to their former positions.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, applauded the retiring Board for their fearless honesty in purging the Navy of rotten material. He objected to any replacement of this material, and thought that the Administration would have much to answer for who should place a man-of-war under the command of an officer whom that Board, indorsed by the last President and his Cabinet, have declared unfit for active duty.

Mr. NILES, of South Carolina, contended that the decisions of that Board, in some instances, were utterly repugnant to every sense of justice and fair dealing. The meanest criminal may look to Executive clemency, but not these dismissed Naval officers who were suddenly stricken down with their brilliant services wiped out by a single blow, and now had no redress. He did not believe it necessary to resort to such extreme measures.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Pennsylvania, said that, while he would not charge the Board with conspiracy and corruption, he would say that they were surrounded by influences of a most dangerous character. They were themselves benefited by every vacancy they made. By an inquisitorial process, they struck down gallant gentlemen, and of the two hundred who fell under their proscription, not one could tell the cause of his "taking off."

Mr SHERMAN of Ohio, opposed the bill, because the aggrieved parties had opportunities for a fair trial before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and ought to be willing to abide the judgment of their peers. The passage of the bill would make the Senate a Court of Errors to revise the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, saw no propriety in entering into the merits of the Naval Board. The action of that Board was condemned by the American Press, by the sentiment of the American people, by resolutions of the State Legislatures, by the solemn judgment of Congress, and by the deliberate, though unconscious testimony of the Courts of Inquiry themselves. He alluded to the harshness and haste with which the proceedings of the Court were conducted, adding that the officers never had a fair trial.

Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 2—9 P. M.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting is being held this evening at Smith & Nixon's Hall, in the room where Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated for President. Every seat in the room was filled.

Hon. ADAM N. RIDDLE, who presided at the first meeting in this county at which was presented the name of Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency, was chosen Chairman.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, United States District Attorney, is now speaking. He said he was here when the Cincinnati Platform was adopted, and he should renew his devotion to popular sovereignty, in the place when it was originally affirmed and declared. He defined popular sovereignty to be the principle, that when Congress organize a territorial Government they should leave the people who are to live under it full and free to exercise self-government so far as was consistent with the Federal Constitution. Let whosoever may leave Popular Sovereignty, we propose to remain on that platform. He contended that Slavery was governed by natural laws, those of climate, soil and products.

He opposed the Lecompton Constitution as outrageous, and looked upon the present Congressional intervention as the vilest tyranny, and as destructive to popular sovereignty. That Kansas had never fairly applied for admission into the Union, was a matter that had been decided by the highest Democratic authority—that of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON.

The meeting is still in session.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, March 2.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the President's Kansas policy, and applauding the sentiments contained in Gov. PACKER'S inaugural address.

The meeting was addressed by JOHN W. FORNEY and others.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. JOHN C. PALMER, the leading delegate elected at the Democratic caucus on Friday night last, comes out in a card in this evening's *Times*, in which he charges the editor with misrepresenting his views, and says distinctly that he sustains DOUGLAS, and is opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. The united delegation from this city occupy the same position of hostility to that measure of the Administration.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

SACO, Me., Tuesday, March 2.

The building called Central Block, in Biddeford, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The second story was occupied as offices by the *Union* and *Journal* newspapers. Their insurance amounts to $2,500. Among the other sufferers are GOODWIN & FALES, attorneys; NEWCOMB, shoe dealer; DYER, druggist; MILTON & CLARK, clothiers; and HANAFORD, grocer. The building was valued at $15,000, and the insurance amounts to $10,600. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT SUFFERNS.

SUFFERNS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 2.

ADAM DATER'S house, about three miles east of Sufferns station, was totally destroyed by fire this evening at 6 o'clock. Insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 2.

The stables in the rear of Dexter Block were destroyed by fire early this evening. Seven horses were burned. The others in the stables were got out. The loss is about $5,600, partly insured.

FIRE AT CLAYVILLE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 2.

The old cotton factory at Clayville, owned by JOSIAH WHITTAKER, of this city, and operated by LINDSEY JORDAN, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for $11,200.

Later from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 2.

The Santa Fé Mail has arrived, but the general news brought by it is of an unimportant description. Captain MARCY reached the vicinity of Santa Fé on Feb. 2. His trip had been long, and attended with the loss of a large number of mules, and great hardship.

He would immediately proceed to make purchases, and the presumption was that his expedition would be entirely successful in putting Col. JOHNSTON in possession of the means of transportation to Salt

Lake, much earlier in the Spring than horses and supplies could reach him from the States.

Col. HARLEY, Indian Agent, and Judge WATTS are passengers by the mail train.

The new Mexican Legislature would adjourn on the 4th of February.

A difficulty had occurred between Surveyor KELLY's party and some Mexicans, near Albuquerque. Two of the latter were killed.

Mr. HOCKADAY, the United States District-Attorney of Utah, arrived here yesterday *en route* for Washington, with Government dispatches. He denies that the troops have been put on half rations.

Condition of the Stranded Atlanta.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 2.

The steamship *Thomas Swan* has arrived here. She took the passengers from the *Atlanta*, ashore twenty miles south of Bodoy Island Light. The *Atlanta* was discharging her cargo dry, and was not leaking. She was high on the beach. The outer bar protects her. The wrecking schooner had not arrived.

The Ship Joseph Rowen.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 1.

The ship *Joseph Rowen*, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, touched off this port yesterday, but in consequence of her heavy draught, was unable to cross the bar, and proceeded to Savannah.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 2.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, arrived here from New-York at daylight this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Charge of Corruption in Connection with Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment Bill.

The Sanitory Police Bill—Unclaimed Dividends—Petition for a Constitutional Convention—Legislation for Married Women—Anti-Free Pass Bill—Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

In the House this morning, we had some proceedings that should attract the attention of the public. Senator SPINOLA's Brooklyn Assessment bill came down from the Senate with a non-concurrence in the amendments which the House had made to it. A motion was made to adhere to the amendments, and to ask for a Conference Committee. In the discussion which followed, Mr. DAYTON, himself a representative from Brooklyn made the charge "that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of this bill—that one-half of the money was to go to a Senator from Brooklyn." He made this charge on his full responsibility as a member, and was apparently ready to meet any consequences which such a charge might involve. His informant, he said, was himself a member from the County of Kings, and would substantiate the charge, if requested or required to do so.

The "Senator from Brooklyn" to whom Mr. DAYTON alluded was Mr. SPINOLA. He was then on the floor of the Assembly, endeavoring to effect the passage of this measure. He has certainly manifested an extraordinary interest in the success of this bill, and has given it his entire personal attention, not only in the Senate but also in the House. Of course a Senator may have other motives beside pecuniary gain to govern his action, and which would justify the activity and interest which Senator SPINOLA has manifested. That is a question of taste, and for taste there is no accounting.

But one thing is certain. The House, in which this charge takes such a positive, tangible shape, should, in justice to itself, demand an investigation. It cannot hope or deserve to maintain the respect of the people, unless it promptly and thoroughly probes to the bottom this serious and tangible accusation.

I am told that such an investigation will be ordered, or asked for, by members of the Brooklyn delegation—and I trust that I am not misinformed. In the meantime, all further legislative action upon the bill should be suspended. It is not safe nor prudent to move it one step towards a final reading, until it is purged of the taint which now attaches to it.

THE SANITARY POLICE BILL

The House, in Committee of the Whole, had this bill under consideration. Progress was reported, and the Committee authorized to have another sitting. The bill cannot pass, I think, and would be void if it did, unless amended—as would die under that clause of the Constitution which requires all bills to be so entitled as to express the object which are contemplated by the enactment. This bill is entitled "An act to improve the public health and establish a sanitary Police in the City of New-York." To be up to the requirements of the Constitution, it should be amended so as to read, "An act to provide a nursery for incipient doctors, and to authorize them to go the 'grand rounds' on a free pass."

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department was requested to report

First. A statement of the amount of all unclaimed dividends and deposits, made by or in each of the Banks of this State, previous to Sept. 30, 1856.

Second. A statement of the amount of the outstanding circulation at the date of their last reports of each bank of this State whose charters have expired, and each closing bank, and the amount of the circulation of each when their several charters expired, and when they commenced closing, and when the times for redemption will expire.

Third. The amount of outstanding circulation of each bank in this State, severally, whose time for redemption has expired at such time.

PUTTING THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

Senator ELY this morning presented a petition, to call here a Constitutional Convention for certain purposes. It is so brief and so explicit that I give it entire:

"The undersigned, citizens of the State, would respectfully represent: That owing to the great falling off of the Canal revenue, as well as the increasing drafts upon the State Treasury, and the large expenses of carrying on the several departments of the State Government, thereby swelling up the taxes; therefore, with the view of relieving the people from the large amount now unnecessarily expendee to sustain the Executive and Legislative Departments, and to secure the *honest* and better administration thereof; your petitioners respectfully ask that your Honorable body pass an act for calling a Convention to so alter the Constitution as to abolish both the Executive and Legislative Departments, as they now exist, and to vest the powers and duties thereof on the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company."

This petition is very numerously signed, and apparently by very respectable parties. Of course it is intended as a joke, but it conveys a bitter satire—a satire which is deserved and just. Substantially, the Central Railroad Company have made and violated laws as suited their interests or their caprices. When the Democrats are in power, it is CORNING, RICHMOND & Co. that direct and control. When the Republicans have the ascendancy, it is—well, it is hardly worth while to mention. The immediate agents are different men—(men who might better be in better business)—but they are prompted and guided by the same firm of CORNING, RICHMOND & Co.—so that be it Democrat or Republican, the State is never rid of the incubus. Some day it will lay so heavy as to make the burden unendurable—it is only after long suffering that the people are trained to retaliate.

POWER OF MARRIED WOMEN TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY BY WILL.

Senator NOXON introduced the following bill. It has but this single section:

SECTION 1. The power of a married woman to dispose of her property by will, extends to such property as she owned before, as well as to that which she has acquired since the passage of the acts of 1848 and 1849, "for the more effectual protection of the property of married women," but such will shall not be valid, so far as it may prejudice the marital rights of the husband acquired prior to the passing of said acts.

THE HUSBAND THE ULTIMATE HEIR.

Senator NOXON also introduced a bill to make a husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife, and *vice versa*. It provides:

SECTION 1. In case of the death of any married man intestate, and leaving no heirs capable under the laws of this State of inheriting his property, his widow, if entitled to inherit property, shall be deemed his ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit his real and personal estate.

SEC. 2. In case of the death of any married woman intestate, leaving separate property without heirs capable of inheriting the same, her husband, if capable of taking property by inheritance, shall be deemed her ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit her real and personal property.

ANOTHER LIEN LAW.

Senator NOXON introduced a bill "for the better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery."

I had hoped the demagogueism which gave rise to the Mechanics' Lien laws had died out, and that we had the last of such special and iniquitous enactments. But if appears the game is not yet played out.

THE ANTI-FREE PASS BILL

Was under consideration in Committee of the whole Senate this morning. For the first time this year we had a full and animated discussion on a subject of legislation. Senator NOXON advocated at length, and with much earnestness and force, the adoption of his amendment, requiring all railroads to carry members of the Legislature free during the sessions.

Mr. A. H. LAFLIN, from the Herkimer district, spoke at length in favor of the principles involved in the bill, and in opposition to the further encroachments of the Railroad interests.

Senator STOW answered the criticisms of Senator NOXON, on the original bill, and condemned as frivolous and unconstitutional the amendment which that gentleman had proposed.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The speech of Mr. LAFLIN, in the Senate, to-day, on the principles involved in Senator STOW's bill, is the theme of conversation. It was the first speech of any length which that gentleman has made. It was marked by a freshness of intellect, a freedom of thought, and a vigor of expression, which is exceedingly rare in legislative bodies. The sentiments expressed were prompted by just and honest convictions; and while it was a severe denunciation of the pernicious influences which have pervaded the legislation of the past two years, it was not wanting in that full appreciation of the great interests whose encroachments he was forced to condemn. The speech is to be published at length, and will, I am confident, receive the attention and indorsement of the people of the State.

Governor KING has entirely recovered from the influenza, which has confined him to his home during the past week.

All the Harbor Masters that are, and all the Harbor Masters that want to be, are gathered for the fight that comes off to-morrow. It is well that the Governor's nominations have to go through the Senate, otherwise we should have some difficulty in knowing who some of the best appointees are. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. ELY, from the City Inspectors of New-York, remonstrating against the bill establishing a Sanitary Police.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, relative to the term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. ELY, to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FOOTE, relative to Banks and Banking Associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to increase the powers and compensation of the Executive. Also, to designate the salaries of State officers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, to make the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and the wife the heir of the deceased husband. Also, to better the security of persons altering or repairing machinery. Also, to give married women the right to dispose of their property by will.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. CRANE had leave to introduce a resolution calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it is necessary that a member of the Assembly be a resident of the District for which he is elected at the time of his election. The point has a bearing on the case of DOLLAN *vs.* SERLEY, the New-York contested election seat. The resolution was carried.

Mr. DURYEA moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar Committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment Bill.

Mr. BEACH moved to adhere to the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. DAYTON sustained the latter motion. He declared the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders. He referred to the enormous taxation in Brooklyn for local improvements; and openly charged that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill.

Mr. DURYEA repelled the charge, and stated that, as far as he could learn, it originated with Mr. DAYTON. He called upon him to say what he meant.

Mr. DAYTON replied, by stating that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill. One of these gentlemen is a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat. This member would not flinch from stating here that these were facts, and that one certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of that amount. He had no doubt of the truth of these charges, but at the same time fully exculpated Mr. DURYEA from any knowledge of the fact. Mr. DURYEA was a gentleman of honor and integrity in every walk of life.

The Committee of Conference was eventually ordered.

The bill creating a Sanitary Police for the City of New-York, was considered and debated in the Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

The Brooklyn City Hospital amendment bill was ordered to a third reading. Some other bills were considered in their order, but none of them were of general interest.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. PALMER the privilege of the floor was granted to Hon. D. S. DICKINSON during his stay in the city.

The Governor's Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the Chair.

Mr. SEELY made a few remarks, when the Committee rose, and the general orders were taken up.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to restrain banking institutions or individual bankers from acting as Savings Banks or receiving deposits as such, and the bill relating to the several New-York Dispensaries, were ordered to a third reading.

Other bills on the private calendar were then considered.

MEETING OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—There was a special meeting of the Ethnological Society at the house of Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, in Second-avenue, on Friday night last, when a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. WILLIS DE HASS, on the small stone tablet found some years since in the Grave Creek Mound on the Ohio River. It was this object of Dr. DE HASS to prove the authenticity of the unique relic of the ancient people of our continent, and to refute the charges of spuriousness made by Mr. SQUIER in his Smithsonian publication on the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. The fact of the genuineness of the tablet was satisfactorily proved by Dr. DE HASS; but opinions will probably be divided as to its ethnological value. The tablet is a thin piece of dark brown stone, not much larger than a silver dollar, with marks upon one side, which have the appearance of regularly-formed letters. This being the only instance of an aboriginal remnant which has the appearance of containing an alphabetical inscription, the relic has naturally excited great attention among ethnologists and archæologists.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The frigate *Niagara* is all ready for sea, and only waiting for some eighty or ninety men to complete her crew. The Secretary of the Navy has been written to, and he will probably detach that number from the general-service men on board the *North Carolina*. By shipping a new crew for the *Niagara* the three months' bounty to each man was saved, which, by the new regulation, is paid to all who are honorably discharged at the end of a three years' cruise, but nine out of ten who applied to ship were rejected, and she is still without her complement. The officers are all on board, and she will probably sail on Saturday. All the officers of the *Wabash* have been detached, and she will have a thorough overhauling, will be docked, and then dispatched to the Mediterranean station. She will have an entire new set of officers. FRANK GAVIN, chief engineer, has already reported for duty; his assistants have been ordered, but have not reported.

THE HARBOR POLICE.—The five boats built by Mr. WEBB for the use of the Harbor Police, were delivered to them yesterday at noon, and last night the new system went into operation. Three boats will be on duty at night, and two in the day time; they will be kept in the Whitehall basin, when not in use. The head-quarters of the Harbor Police will be at the corner of Whitehall and State-streets. They wear sailors' costume, and are armed with revolvers and cutlasses.

MR. GEORGE CHRISTY.—Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY desires us to state that the accident which occurred to him was not of the serious nature reported; that his arm was not broken, and that he appears every night as usual. We are glad to hear it.

Presentation of the Wood Prizes at Bellevue Hospital—Addresses by Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. J. W. Francis.

On Monday, at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, on behalf of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, the donor, presented two prizes, one of fifty dollars, and the other of twenty-five, to the makers of the best two of the anatomical preparations presented for deposit in the museum founded by Dr. WOOD in the Hospital to which he is attached as Surgeon. The competition was open to all the students of surgery and anatomy in the three medical colleges of the City, and to the professors of those branches in each of the colleges was deputed the duty of making the awards.

There was a very large attendance of students, professors, members of the Faculty, and friends of the profession and the Institution. The entrance of Dr. WOOD, Dr. MOTT and Dr. FRANCIS was greeted with loud applause. The successful specimens were exhibited on a table in the centre of the lecture-room, and were much admired. The larger one was an excellent preparation of the nervous system of the face; the other, a preparation of the nerves of the head in connection with the sympathetic system of that part of the body.

Dr. FRANCIS introduced Dr. MOTT, who was received with renewed applause. He said that on Saturday last there was a Commission appointed to convene from the three medical schools of the City, for the purpose of examining the several specimens presented, and, from the circumstance of his (Dr. Morr's) age, he was selected Chairman, and performed the duties of the office as well as he could. When those duties were ended, the members of the Commission were kind enough on the same ground of finding no man so old as himself to perform the agreeable duty—for agreeable it was in a professional sense—to depute him to present the prizes to the successful candidates. That Commission consisted of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the schools of the City, and so delicate were they in reference to this important decision—important because it was the first decision in this City in relation to prizes proposed by a surgeon of this house—that they balloted, and the deal resulted in the choice of the specimens now upon the table. He held in his hand the certificates, which were signed by all the members of the Commission present on that very important occasion, because it formed a new era in the history of surgery in our City. The speaker dwelt at some length on the importance of a thorough knowledge of surgical anatomy, and declared that unless a man cultivated and studied that branch, which was introduced by Sir ASTLEY COOPER, and subsequently carried on by Dr. ALLEN BURNS, of Glasgow, he was not a fit person to perform a surgical operation. After referring to his own labors—subsequent to his return to this country in 1809—in drawing attention to this subject, and in disseminating the views thereon of COOPER, whose student he had been, and declaring his belief that the institutions of this City would be more important in the way of distributing useful and practical knowledge than all the other institutions of this country put together, Dr. MOTT, in terms of appropriate commendation, presented the prizes: the first to Mr. GEORGE F. SHRADY, student of the Twenty-third-street School, (the College of Physicians and Surgeons,) and now connected with the surgical staff of the New-York Hospital School, and the second to GEORGE EDWARD POST, the son of Professor ALFRED C. POST, of the Fourteenth-street school.

The presentation took place amid universal plaudits.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS then rose, at the request of Dr. MOTT, and addressed the audience at some length. He traced the history of preservative anatomy, as he called it, from the time of the celebrated RUYSCH, of Amsterdam, who began to practice it in 1630, down to our own days. RUYSCH, he said, died at the age of 93, a marvel to all who passed through Holland, after having labored in his art for more than 60 years, and for many hours a day. The CZAR, PETER the Great, repeatedly left Russia to come to Holland to admire his specimens, and take his breakfast with him, and, as the story goes, they generally had a blow-out together before they parted. [Laughter.] The Czar offered RUYSCH £25,000 for his museum. The offer was accepted, and Holland had to part with that magnificent possession. But RUYSCH, though in his 80th year, set to work again. Having an active son and a wonderfully clever anatomical daughter, who dissected everything, no matter what, he recommenced his labors, and soon accumulated a new museum. It was a singular fact that in all their physical investigations, these old Professors always had their children at their elbows. The very illustrations for BURKENBACH's anatomical dissertations were made by his daughter, a tall, rawboned girl. This mode of instruction was adopted about 1677—1700—1710. Paris closely followed Holland, and Edinburgh adopted it soon after Paris. About thirty years after MONROE began in Edinburg, HUNTER made anatomical preparations in Rhode Island. Philadelphia, though she had now a good collection, was the last of all the American cities to exhibit any enterprise in this regard. In coming to New-York, we found that Dr. POST had brought out to this country a large collection particularly illustrating the absorbent system, because he had studied under CRUIKSHANKS, who wrote on absorbents. He also brought out many specimens of vascular preparations, because he had also been a student of JOHN HUNTER's. But why did he not bring out some of the remarkable specimens of JOHN SHELDON, another of his teachers? The reason was that SHELDON kept the peculiar secret of his art to himself, just as RUYSCH did. There was a plan adopted by those men of giving a color and efflorescence to the skin of the subject, which the moderns do not seem to understand. JOHN SHELDON had fallen in love with and married a very beautiful lady, who died. He was determined not to part with her, even though death had occurred, and he had her made into a preparation, and for more than thirty years this beautiful anatomical specimen, fresh as in life, was preserved by him. SHELDON died in the year 1800, Professor of the Anatomy of Painting to the Royal Academy of Arts, having succeeded the HUNTERS. In a book of travels, written by Dr. MOTT thirty years ago, he (Dr. F.) remembered to have seen an account of a famous Italian anatomist, SEGATTO, who possessed the secret of making human flesh as hard as stone, so that he was able to make a mosaic table out of different pieces! Dr. FRANCIS, after pursuing this subject somewhat further, concluded by expressing the hope that fortune might smile on all the young men who surrounded him, and he trusted that they would be as familiar with the subject of their studies as was Dr. POST, who, when a preparation was forced on his attention in a Parisian Hospital, as being one extremely well done, remarked, "Yes, it is extremely well done but I am sorry to see the artery on the wrong side!" [Loud applause.]

Dr. MOTT again rose and called attention to the excellence of the other specimens presented for the prizes.

He was followed by Professor SMITH, of Twenty-third-street College, who made a few remarks indicative of his high approval of the object for which the prizes were offered and of the merit of the specimens exhibited.

This terminated the proceedings of the day.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 11 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 2.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	30°az	Raining.
St. John N.B.	A. M.	N. E.	33°az	Raining.
Portland Me.	A. M.	N. E.	24°az	Snowing.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	24°az	Snowing hard.
Boston, Mass.	A. M	N. E.	32°az	8 in. snow fallen.
Springfield, M.	11 A M	—	26°az	2 in. snow fallen.
New-York	A. M.	N. W.	31°az	Clear—bar. 29.760.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	27°az	Great change.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	10°az	Snowing fast.
W'te Riv Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	24°az	Snowing fast.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Snowing fast.
Malone	A. M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing.
Rouse's Point.	A. M.	N. W.	21°az	Snowing.
Philadelphia	M.	W. NW.	26°az	Clear.
Washington	M.	N. W.	28°az	Variable.
Cleveland	A. M.	N.	11°az	Cloudy—bar. 20.091
Louisville, Ky	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Clear.
Springfield Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	30°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	4°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear.
Rock Island Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	N. W.	4°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	13°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M	—	17°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind	A. M	—	17°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M	—	14°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M	—	2°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M	—	10°az	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	P. M.	—	16°az	Cloudy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	26°az	Raw and boister's.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	26°az	Cold and clear.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M	N.	9°az	Cold and clear.
Hornellsville	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cold
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Port Jervis, NY	P. M.	N. W.	13°az	Clear.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Springf'd, N.Y	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	Cloudy.
New York	8 P M.	N. W.	24°az	Cloudy.
Washington	P. M.	—	28°az	Clear.

Great Speed.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their

LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Park goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN BOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled or pronuncing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Bill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists. Florafia, a beautiful hair tonic, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Boots.—At the old establishment of LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st., a superior assortment of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to measure, at reduced prices.

MARRIED

BIDDLE—DAVISON.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse D. D., Mr. EDW. J. BIDDLE to Miss FANNY R., daughter of Edw. Davison Esq.

CHAMBERS—PARRISH.—At Lowville, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, DAVIES B. CHAMBERS, of New-York, and MARY W., only daughter of the late Russell Parrish, Esq. of the former place.

BARRELL—CANDLER.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 1, by Rev. Mr. Crowell GEORGE BARRELL, Jr., and CORNELIA W., daughter of Samuel Candler, Esq., all of Orange.

DIED.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, ALFRED A., the only surviving son of the late M. Hughes, of this City, aged 17 years, 6 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his mother, No. 134 Waverley-place, at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Wednesday) to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul and from thence to Staten Island for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

SPARKS.—In this City, on on Tuesday morning, March 2, ELIZABETH CAROLINE PLATT, wife of Samuel J. Sparks, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 5th av., corner of 52d st., on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, Dr. DAVID PERRY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 282 3d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTALING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, EDWIN WYLIE, only child of Peter R. and Susannah P. Houghtaling, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 44th st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 1, GEORGE AYMAR WEBB in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in law, Daniel A. Mathews, No. 116 East 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, March 1, FLORENCE, only child of Henry and Charlotte Watson, aged 7 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. A. J. Berry, No. 44 South 9th-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOURDETTE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, DANIEL STANBURY, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Wm. H. Peck, and his brother in law, Oscar Tenbrequio, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS.—At Somers, Westchester Co., on Monday, March 1, ALFARATA, only daughter of Wm. E. and Harriet Reynolds, aged 18 months and 24 days.

FERRIS.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Second day, March 1, AMELIA FERRIS, widow of the late Elijah Ferris, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charlton Ferris. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 9¾ o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad.

MERRILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, of consumption, MARGARET R., wife of John L. Merrill, aged 29 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, Washington av., corner of Lafayette, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BALL.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 1, HORACE W. BALL, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRALL.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday evening, March 1, LAURA, infant daughter of Edwin T. and Rachel M. Prall, aged 9 months.

The funeral service on Wednesday, March 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—At Easton, Penn., on Monday, March 1, Rev. JOSHUA M. ROGERS, aged 75 years, for many years Rector of Trinity Church, in that place.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

IVORY COMBS.

CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

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EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

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IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
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Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,

11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings,	At 1s. 6d. per yard.
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6-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings,	At 1s. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth,	At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons,	At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints,	Entirely new patterns.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

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SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. O. BARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—A COURSE OF Eight Lectures will be delivered at the NEW CHAPEL, corner of Clinton and Congress sts. commencing THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

March 4.....Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.
The Last Voyage of the Resolute in the Northern Seas.
March 11.....Rev. SAMUAL OSGOOD, D. D.
The Freaks of Fortune.
March 18.....GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Thackeray.
March 25.....Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.
April 1.....Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
April 8.....Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.
April 15.....
April 22.....BROWNLEE BROWN, Esq.

Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....$3 00
Additional Lady's Ticket for the Course.....1 00
Single Tickets for the Course.....2 00
Single Admission.....25

Tickets to be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York; JOHN C. BEALE, No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. H. DICKINSON, corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, and at the door.

SCALD HEAD OF SEVEN YEARS

Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. Witness of cure, L. H. LINES, M. D., No. 357 Bowery. For sale at No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at Druggists'. Also, at GOULD'S Stationery, *Tribune* Buildings; and at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 2, at noon. Subjects: *The Propagation of Fish, Winter Preparation and Care of Manure, Transportation of Stock,* and *The Red Cattle of New-England.* The members of the Club will bring some of their choicest seeds, and exchange with each other. The Club will henceforth meet EVERY TUESDAY for distribution of seeds. Those supplied by members are reliable and valued.

H. MAIGS, Secretary.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANOTHER GREAT TRAVEL BOOK.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.—A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By THOMAS WILLAM ATKINSON. With a Map and Numerous Spirited Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. 8vo, (uniform with Dr. Livingstone's South Africa.) Muslin, $3.

"Mr. T. W. Atkinson, an artist of extraordinary merit, in pursuit of the picturesque, has ventured into regions where, probably, no European foot, save his, has ever trodden. Mr. Atkinson's travels embrace Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, Daouria, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary and portions of Central Asia, and occupied him for the space of seven years—time which he has turned to admirable account. It argues no slight devotion to Art to have undertaken the task of giving to civilised Europe a transcript of what is at once most beautiful and most wonderful in nature, in countries so remote, so difficult of access, and, in many instances, so dangerous to the traveler. The public may really feel grateful to Mr. Atkinson for thus widely extending our knowledge of this hitherto unknown, but most interesting part of the globe."

From the London Athenæum.

Mr. Atkinson's sketches were made by express permission of the late Emperor of Russia during seven years' hunting, sketching, and travelling in the plains and mountains of Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and Central Asia. Perhaps no English artist was ever before admitted into this enchanted land of history, or provided with the talisman and amulet of a general passport; and well has Mr. Atkinson availed himself of the privilege. Mr. Atkinson's encampments lead us away into forests, gorges of mountains, where the thunder shakes the ground and the lightning strikes, like God's sword-blade, among the trees—where the Tartars cower in their felt hut, and the tea-drinkers grow silent round the red logs. Rivers to swim, torrents to pass, became trifles to this adventurous traveler, who has brought us records of places never, perhaps, before visited; for no Englishman has been there—no Russian traveler has written of them.

From the London Literary Gazette.

To the geographer, the geologist, the ethnographer, the sportsman, and to those who read only for amusement, this will be an acceptable volume. Mr. Atkinson is not only an adventurous traveler, but a correct and an amusing writer.

From the London Examiner.

It is a valuable addition to the literature of travel, and a famous contribution also to the list of show books. Mr. Atkinson's book is most readable. The geographer finds in it notice of ground heret

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to the original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its beautiful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects, therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bloomfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to theirs as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
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A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
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REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight at the very lowest prices.

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MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings

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TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire in No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 6, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

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COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 36 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

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BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take three or four young girls of the ages of 7 to 12 years, for board and instruction in English and French. It is in part to defray private instruction to their own children, of the same ages. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Orphans preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family, house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two choice front rooms on the second floor, with full or partial board in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE Gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an European lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry. Address G. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by person of the name. Address, for two days, WOODWARD, at New York *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS within walking distance of the Fulton Ferry, a room and bed-room, on the second floor, for a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant, with board. References exchanged. Address, for three days, D. O., box No. 1,647 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months ensuing, in a private family in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C., box No. 2,478 Post-Office

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, location between 20th and 3 st sts., and east of 4th-av. Call or address, D. L. W., No. 478 1st-av., after 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by a gentleman and wife, location between 9th and 23d sts. and Avenues B and H. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Partial court for gentlemen. Terms must be moderate. Address, and owe giving location and terms, MERCHANT'S CLERK, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor, with water, gas and partial board in a private family; location west of 6th-av., not above 8th st., or below Carmine-st. Address S. E., *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 5 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchanged at the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can call to our house in Sacramento at their own risk have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds will not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The pending coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office; provid a for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BOWMAN & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY on the 4th of March next. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before the Mail steamer sails, accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of the Island. Drafts on Havana, &c., to issue to suit. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of MR. LORD, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has been in the best families, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City, for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, E. F., No. 189 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamber work if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper, she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and a good driver and competent groom; has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both are excellent laundresses and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to go to or in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamber work in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. B., by calling at No. 148 3d-av., 18th and 19th sts., or No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe, can refer to the first families in England with whom he has lived on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing herself a neat comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, wi h 20 years' experience in the business, thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot house plants, laying out grounds and gardening in general; can produce the best of recommendations from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 15 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. P. Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, corner of 19th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience as a greenhouse and grapery flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing &c., with everything connected with his line of business. Best of reference given. Address H. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A competent person, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take the care of a few children; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, who's character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family, none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THOBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first rate cook and baker; understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first class family the very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 34 8th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No 485 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single, would like to have one or two sisters to live in place with him. Address F., Times office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fill all the required duties. Is a married man, without children; situation near York preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has been engaged as traveler in the fruit, hardware and confectionery trade; wishes for a similar place or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 45th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 536 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school house on the 2d st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 31 March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be accepted, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety barrels of pork for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 344 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced woman; would take a child from its birth. No objection to go traveling. Has had several children of her own. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Address to A. D., No. 178 Atlantic-st., room No. 11, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly, has lived in the best of families. The best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor, back room. None but the best of families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family, understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to engage by the day or week with a few private families; has had several years' experience in first-class establishments and private families. Address M. A. C., No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry-st., in the store; notes will be punctually attended to

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, sober tidy and capable, for the City or country; well recommended at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply to No. 10 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' City and country practice, a situation as such in a small private family. She would assist in washing and ironing, and has reference of undoubted character. May be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom, can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if other offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good reference given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD care of Evans & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 14th st., near Broadway

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 30th st. and 7th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 192 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 191 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages no too much an object as a comfortable home; can get good reference. Call at No. 190 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th st. and 4th-av., or No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av. between 16th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss woman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address P. PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash & iron, has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st st.

HELP WANTED.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—APPLICATIONS for the office of Superintendent in this institution will be received for a week from the present date. An intelligent, energetic Christian man, with a wife capable of taking part in the duties of home keeper is desired. He must have the qualifications of an accountant and surveyor. Apply at No 53 West 20th-st., rear of the Church of the Holy Communion, between the hours of 4 and 6 until March 10.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 5,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not supplied, to sell Wrights' Patent Sectional Spring Bed bottoms. Must give the best of references and give good security in the sum of $500 to $2,000 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family. None need apply unless they understand their work and come well recommended. Apply at No. 25 West 20th st

WANTED—A TIDY, OBLIGING GERMAN PROtestant girl for general housework; one that can come well recommended; no other need apply at No. 123 4th-st.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of trackl ers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No. 86 Wall-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR English girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 258 West 16th-st between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store, low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicant will address Box 2,326

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 386 Broadway, New York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply personally or by mail, to CHARLES WICOFF,
No. 386 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, McNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—The elegant four story brown stone front house No. 97 1st-place, between Court and Smith sts. Brooklyn, at City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn March 8, at noon, under the direction of George Remsen, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County. A large portion of the purchase money can remain. The furniture now in the house will be sold at private sale at a great sacrifice. For particulars, apply to R. N. TUCKER, Attorney No. 355 Fulton st., (Halsey Buildings) Brooklyn, or to C. A. DE WITT, No. 178 Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace gas, bath-room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 85 feet; house 24 by 45; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with a barn with 30 acres of land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 146 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 100 feet deep, situate Nos. 208 and 42 Livingston-st., between Boerum place and Wash. Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range furnace and every modern conveniences and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x80, lot 100 5 1 st., av. and rear way; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 2x38 lot 51 fee; also 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or let; and brown-st ne house 50th-st 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick house with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds 100 feet square well improved and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES LAND IN Brooklyn, on favorable terms, and title perfect; for a permanent investment or for mapping and plotting out this is one of the most desirable locations in the suburbs of the City; a handsome fortune can be realized to a person who has the time to devote to this business; accessible by three lines of omnibuses and shortly by one or two horse railroads. Business arrangements out of the City is the motive for selling. Address B. A. B., Box No. 1,47 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, 1 48th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements three parlor deep, 2 x 2, lot 100; 8 bay cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; boss saws, for cutting shingles and lathe; a good water power, ready the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill river; the grist mills is 3 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. J. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 37th st., near 5th-av., the lot is about 24 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the house 20 feet by 54 is three rooms deep, and furnished with gilt lights in middle rooms, private entrance gas, bath, laundry &c. Apply to J. F. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 6th and 7th avs., opposite Stuyvesant square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. HOOKS, next door.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham square, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, will be sold low or exchanged for goods stocks or bonds and mortgages or a share in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM HAWS, No. 396 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown stone, English basement house No. 40 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Size 18 feet 8 inches by 82; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th st., near 2d-av. The houses are furnitury and basement first class, having been constructed to accommodate the present occupants. Will be on public for a large boarding house or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISHOP, No. 154 East 23d st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 28 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two story extension, making the lot 57 feet 8 inches deep, it has been fitted up recently in elegant style hands mely covered, fenced, &c. For particulars, apply to B. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 104 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MEDIATE POSsession, a three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H. LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 77 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots,

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
[BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.]

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of
MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 334 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre,)
[By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee,]
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of
HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, SILKS,
SATINS, VESTINGS,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS, LAWNS,
CASHMERES.

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House

All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.

EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.—Office 168 Broadway.
FORECLOSURE SALE OF ABOUT $ 1,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues, giving accurate descriptions of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood octave rosewood piano forte, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and other unique parlor ornaments.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods

N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano-forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining-room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat stand, oil cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th av., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale.

T. GOULDSMITH will sell as above the entire content of the house, consisting of one splendid carved rosewood parlor suite, in rich crimson brocatel; one do. covered with maroon and crimson brocade, lace curtains, shades and cornices; about 50 yards Brussels and tapestry carpets, gold-frame pier-glass with consoles; Dresden China vases and ornaments, Italian statuary, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, reception chairs, library bookcase, &c., &c.

PIANO-FORTE—One of Messrs. Miller & Cummings' 7-octave premium piano-fortes, pearl keys, fully warranted by the maker for two years, beautifully inlaid, well worthy of the attention of those in want.

CHAMBERS

Contain solid rosewood and walnut Elizabethan bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, pure hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks and mirrors, vases, &c., spring-seat chairs, sofas, and one superior parlor suite, several variety of chamber furniture. Also, several very fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 72 Broadway.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffets, and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets three rosewood suites, sofa and hall etageres, pier glasses, centr tables, easy chairs, and fauteuils bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 15 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange:

By order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:
$70,000 Missouri State 6s., 1874-'75-'76 and 80. Also,
$10,000 Junction R. R. (now Cleveland and Toledo) Bds.
$71,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co. Bonds.
$4,000 Painesville and Hudson R. R. (Ohio) Bonds.

By order of Executors:
200 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
50 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co....$100 each

Next Regular Sale, SATURDAY, March 6
Regular Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 301 West 19th-st., near 9th av., all the contents of the house, embracing tapestry, Brussels carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, basement and dining-room furniture in walnut; oil-cloths, stair-carpets and rods; rosewood parlor suite centre and side tables; couches, oval glasses, paintings, engravings, gold shades; one of Woodward & Brown's celebrated grand action, 7-octave pianos, stool and cover; one of Plympton's mahogany secretary bedsteads; also, chamber carpets, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, &c., &c. Sale positive, without regard to the state of the weather, and goods must be removed immediately.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble top chandeliers, bedsteads, bureaus, looking glasses, rockers, bookcases, cedar trunks, dining tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, ingrain, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloth mirrors, fancy goods, China ware, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery clocks, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale Parties desirous of obtaining furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice and valuable collection of fine oil paintings, books, engravings, &c., at the spacious salesroom known as the American Art Gallery No. 675 Broadway. Sale positive to pay advances. Lovers of the fine arts are invited to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and seasonable goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Also four superior counters, to be sold by order of the Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 500 VALUABLE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—The sale will be continued THIS DAY by JAMES COLE & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—At St. Joseph's Treatment of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., Dr. JOSEPH GRISCOM, 112 to 116 No. 702 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year the eafter until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Agency of the State, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 26, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGGIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, on first-class productive property, down town. Brokers need not apply. Apply to R. H. WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DIVIDEND Scrip, and Norwich and Worcester Railroad Dividend Scrip purchased by
E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FLORIDA Internal Improvement Bonds, issued for the Florida Railroad, due to-day, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic.

The interest on the Freeland Bonds of same Company, (8 per cents,) are being paid at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand.

MARCH 1, 1858
GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH.
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to as ociate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies" passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zophar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Keteltas.
Adolph F. Oikershausen,	Franklin H. Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Howland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vese,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George B. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S. Hall,	C. F. A. Hinrichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whetwright, Jr.,
John Carle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis.
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COOKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. T. SIRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S. WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR HERRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERKIN,	S. W. LOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. DAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st. up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

Penalty in Bond, $8,000

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any instrument in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract to the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, exceedingly disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
1 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
90 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 116 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	6 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows,	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Forges, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $235 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 50
Total	$1,531 17
The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.	$2,481 73

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

Canal Commissioners.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nomination ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Rutland *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers;) in the Boston *Post* (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858.

J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, March 4, at No. 8 City Hall, in room No. 8, to hear parties who have petitioned for sewers; also, remonstrants to the same; also, parties opposed to confirming assessment list for sewer in 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THOMAS A. STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.

Ja27 law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW YORK Feb. 24, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, Capt. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the low rates of freight and the insurance on the same.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steam-ship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 205 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN E. HOFFEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

Penalty in Bond, $8,000

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any instrument in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract to the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE FRAUDS.

Street Commissioner Conover Exposes the Excessive Assessments in the Fifty-first-street Job.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to a case of excessive assessment for the "Regrading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks of Fifty-first street from Third to Sixth avenues, the assessment list respecting which was transmitted by the Assessors to the late Common Council for confirmation, and was favorably passed upon by the Committee on Assessments of the late Board of Councilmen, and was pending in Committee of the Whole when the official term of the Board expired. This work was done under contract by John Pettigrew, and F. P. Vidall was the Surveyor in charge of the work. The original estimate of work advertised and upon which the bids were founded, was as follows, viz:

16,388 cubic yards rock cutting.
8,628 cubic yards earth excavation.
8,650 linear feet curb to be set.
9,200 linear feet gutter to be laid.
11,640 square feet flagging to be laid.

Under the following *stipulation* "The contractor to excavate all that portion or part of the street shown by the profile above the Commissioner's grade, and fill the earth only in that part shown below the said grade, which is only to be allowed as excavation."

The prices which Pettigrew bid for the work were as follows, viz.:

Rock cutting, 40 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, 5 cents per cubic yard.
Flagging, 12½ cents per square foot.
Curb set, 30 cents per linear foot.
Gutter laid, 18 cents per linear foot.

The aggregate cost of the work being lowest under the bid, a contract was made with him on the above rates, July 13, 1853. Time allowed for performing the work one year. Subsequently it appears an alteration was made in the recorded contract by the addition of the following, in a handwriting entirely differing from the original filling out, viz.: "For filling, forty-two and a half cents per cubic yard."

On the completion of the work at the close of 1857, (being four years instead of one,) a survey was made and the amount of work done was as follows, viz.:

Rock cutting, 21,620 cubic yards.
Earth excavated, 8,200 cubic yards,
Earth filled, 4,102 cubic yards.
Flagging laid, 19,365 square feet.
Curb and gutter, 5,249 linear feet.

As by the terms of the original (unaltered) contract, no charge was to be made or allowed for *earth filling*, the above amount of 4,102 cubic yards should be stricken out of the original calculation of cost; which being done, the amount of assessment for the work would then figure up as follows, viz:

21,620 cubic yards rock cutting, at 40 cents	$8,648 00
8,200 cubic yards earth excavation, at 5 cents	410 00
19,365 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420 63
5,249 linear feet curb, at 30 cents	1,574 70
5,249 linear feet gutter, at 18 cents	944 82
Making the amount due Contractor	$13,998 15
Add expenses of surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, say	1,911 98
Making amount chargeable to property owners	$15,910 13

The assessment list, however, as made up by the Assessors, and transmitted for confirmation, as aforesaid, shows an apportionment against the property owners of $28,326 95, which is made up as follows, viz.:

8,200 cubic yards earth excavated at 5 cents	$ 410 00
14,370 cubic yards earth filled, at 42½ cents	6,107 25
36,247 cubic yards rock cutting, at 40 cents	14,498 80
19,365 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420 63
5,249 linear feet curb and gutter, at 48 cents	2,519 53
Total	$25,956 21
Less error in the figuring of the Assessors of	100 00
Showing amount they make due Contractor	$25,856 21
Add expenses for surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting	2,470 74
Making amount they assessed property owners	$28,326 95
While the assessment, as shown by previous calculations, should be	15,910 13
Making an over-assessment of	$12,416 82

By comparison of the above two statements it will be perceived that this over-assessment arises from the following excess of work returned, viz.:

14,370 cubic yards earth filled at 42½c	$6,107 25
34,627 cubic yards rock cutting at 40c	5,850 80
And proportion of expenses on the same	558 77
Total	$12,516 82
Less the error before alluded to of	100 00
Total	$12,416 82

The Surveyor's return, accompanying the assessment list, does not in any way clearly indicate how the excess in rock cutting and earth filling, over the true amount of those items of work done, is made out; there appears to have been no alteration of the figures nor figures added or prefixed; but it is tolerably apparent that the figures "36,247" (rock excavated) and "14,370" earth filled were written upon the surveyor's return by a hand other than his, which leads somewhat to the supposition that the spaces occupied by those figures were left vacant by the Surveyor and were subsequently filled in with the figures above by some other party. The Surveyor, however, is unable to account for the excess, and it may fairly be presumed that the Assessors know not how it occurs, and whether the Contractor can throw any light on the matter the undersigned cannot say. He should, however, know whether he did any such amount of work. The Comptroller having made no payments on account, the work and the assessment list being still unconfirmed, a loss to the City and injury to the property owners of course can be avoided.

The following is a list of the property-owners interested in the work, showing also about the amount each is over-assessed:

Names of owners.	Amount assessed.	About amount over-assessed.
St. Patrick and St. Peter's Ch's.	$5,280 52	$2,314 61
City of New-York.	5,277 86	2,313 48
Columbia College.	4,481 50	1,964 39
Heirs of B. Stevens.	2 985 25	1,308 53
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,659 50	1,165 75
F. & M. Schaffer.	824 57	361 44
Jonathan Hunt.	738 75	323 82
John White.	738 75	323 82
E. Keyser.	640 00	280 53
J. D. Beers.	437 40	191 73
C. Haiser.	412 78	180 94
E. Jessup.	398 85	174 83
J. Cummings.	364 65	159 84
Wm. Jarvis.	347 60	152 36
C. Reinhardt.	325 44	142 65
S. H. Cooper.	324 60	142 28
J. R. Webber.	316 06	137 22
J. Conklin.	295 50	129 53
T. Marthe.	241 15	105 70
James Reed.	209 56	91 86
J. L. Stevens.	147 75	64 76
H. Atkinson.	147 75	64 76
G. Gamming.	135 25	59 28
J. Donnelly.	118 20	51 81
Peter Asten.	115 28	50 53
A. W. Spies.	108 20	47 43
G. W. Towle.	106 20	46 59
E. G. Augen.	103 56	45 44
Brevoort & Odell.	47 77	20 94
Total	$28,327 45	$12,416 82

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PUARY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that he had attended to the suit commenced against the City by the Jelly interest in the contract for glass ballot-boxes, and that he had no doubt of his ability to secure to the County all its rights in the matter. It will be recollected that at the previous meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed directing Ex-Judge Whiting to take charge of the case. In relation to that, Mr. Burteed says, that the law that incorporated the Board of Supervisors, made him their counsel, and he intended to perform his duty as such. He considers the resolution appointing Mr. Whiting illegal. The communication was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, designating the items under head of County appropriations in the tax levy.

The Report appropriating $2,125 for the River Police was adopted.

A report was received in favor of the erection of a Jail. The Committee consider the present Jail a disgrace to the county, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be authorized and directed to have constructed a suitable building to answer the purposes of a County Jail on the lots owned by the City of New-York and assigned for that purpose, fronting on Fifty first-street, south side, between the Third and Lexington avenues, about the centre of the block—said building to be constructed in accordance with the plans furnished in pursuance of the order of the Common Council of 1856, and now in possession of the Committee on Civil Courts.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported that they had secured two large rooms in the fire-proof building erected by the proprietors of the New-York TIMES, at an annual rent of $4,000. A resolution directing the Comptroller to have the papers drawn was laid over under the rule.

After the reference of some routine papers, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Information was received a few days ago by the Police, that a woman of respectable appearance had been for some time in the habit of passing at Washington Market, counterfeit half dollars and twenty-shilling pieces. Officer Anderson was deputed to watch for her. Yesterday forenoon she made her reappearance at the Market and again passed off some more of the spurious coin. The officer followed her forthwith to her residence, a private boarding house, kept by a Mrs. Armstrong, at No. 260 Grand-street. Calling in the aid of another officer, he went into the house and arrested the inmates, comprising the woman in question, who gave her name as Eliza Johnson; her husband, John Johnson, *alias* Williams; and Mrs. Armstrong. In Johnson's apartments a quantity of the bogus coin was found, together with moulds, dies and chemicals, used for manufacturing them. In the bureau of Mrs. Armstrong some of the counterfeit coin was found. The prisoners were taken before the United States Marshal, and detained for examination, Johnson is said to be a fugitive from Philadelphia, and to have served one or two terms in State Prison.

A FATHER CHARGING HIS SON WITH GRAND LARCENY.—John E. Walsher, a German tailor, residing at No. 121 Ridge-street, preferred yesterday a charge of grand larceny against his son, Philip Walsher, living in the same house with him. The old gentleman had laid aside against a rainy day nearly $900 in gold and silver coin, and charges his son with having stolen the entire amount. The accused was taken before Justice STEERS and held for examination. None of the missing money was found.

STEALING FROM A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Bat-tell and Wm Nugent, two young men, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two gold-rings, valued at $35, from the house of Officer Brush, one of the special aids of Superintendent Tallmadge. The accused sold the rings to Joshua Burns. Justice KELLY committed them for trial.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRLS.—Officer Fontain, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Mary Curly, accused of stealing from her employer, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, of No. 304 East Thirteenth street, three silk dresses and other wearing apparel, altogether worth $51. Justice STEERS locked her up for trial.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—John Sweeny, an Irishman, residing in Twenty-first-street, attempted on Monday afternoon to commit suicide by jumping off the pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. Speedily repenting of his suicided attempt, he yelled lustily for help. Some hands belonging to a vessel near by fortunately rushed to his assistance and brought him safely to the shore. He went to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house and there dried his clothes, after which he went home.

☞ Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward Police, explains the much-talked-of "house for Commissioner NYE" in this way: "Since the reorganization of the Police Department, last Spring and Summer, much litigation has taken place, and many cruel and unjust complaints have from time to time been made against members of the present force, growing out of the embittered state of feeling resulting from that change. In cases of this kind, where General NYE was satisfied that the complaint against the officer was false or vindictive, he has voluntarily assumed the defence of such officer, always refusing to receive any compensation for his services as a lawyer. By way of showing that this kindness was appreciated, a meeting of the Captains was called, and the whole matter talked over, though no definite testimonial was decided on. Money was collected in some of the Wards to promote the object, but when the papers bruited the thing, and it was found to be very unpopular, the money was all paid back, and so the matter stands."

Commissioner GEORGE WHITE, in reply to publications which have been made in some of the papers that insinuated improper relations between him and one of the female teachers in an Eleventh Ward school, has written a letter pronouncing the insinuation a calumny, and its author, whoever he may be, as "a poltroon of the most despicable character."

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.—Coroner HILLS was called yesterday to investigate the case of the death of a young married woman named ANN DUGAN, who died on Monday at No. 257 East Eighteenth street. The woman, it is alleged, was on the eve of confinement, when Dr. GILLIGAN, of Nineteenth street, was summoned to attend her. The Doctor made one or two visits, when he demanded his pay. Payment being refused by the husband, he commenced abusing both the husband and his wife in unmeasured terms. The woman's fears became so excited that she leaped from her bed and rushed into an adjoining room, where she died in a few moments in convulsions. Doctors BOUTON and BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as their opinion that death was hastened from excitement caused by the conduct of Dr GILLIGAN. Subsequent to the examination Dr. GILLIGAN was arrested and detained to await the Coroner's Inquest.

DROWNED IN THE STREET.—THOMAS FARMIN, an Irishman, 60 years of age, was found on Monday night, by the Fourth Ward Police, lying dead in the middle of South-street, near Roosevelt-street, his face submerged in a pool of water From the fact of the deceased being of intemperate habits it was believed that in attempting to cross the street, while intoxicated, he fell face downwards into the pool of water and being unable to help himself was drowned. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "drowning by falling into a pool of water while intoxicated, on the night of March 1, 1858."

RUN OVER BY A CHARCOAL WAGON.—Mrs ELLEN BURKE, a widow lady, residing in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was run over on Monday afternoon by a charcoal wagon, and so severely injured that she died shortly afterwards. JOHN VARRATH, the driver, residing at No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest The inquest was held yesterday, when the evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. On the rendition of the verdict VARRATH was discharged from custody.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Those wishing to pass this evening pleasantly we would recommend to PURDY'S National Theatre A more amusing entertainment could not possibly be centred in one evening's performance. The new and successful local drama entitled "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys." This will be followed by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S justly-celebrated burlesque from "Herne the Hunter," entitled "Herne the Humbug," which will be revived with all its original brilliancy, with a magnificent procession of ponies, trained goats, mules, Amazonian marches, &c., &c. The farce of the "Yankee Heiress" concluding the bill.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

[By Telegraph.]

WHEELING, March 2, 1858.

River six feet six inches, and rising. Steamer *Courier* laden, and departed for Cincinnati this morning. Loading *Ford* and *Liberty* for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day. We are getting our freight off rapidly. Send as fast as you please, there will be no delay. River continues gorged at Brown's Island, depriving Pittsburg of the advantage of the rise.

J. B. FORD.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, and bilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HUNT UP THE QUARTERS!—Encourage the little folks! Come out in crowds this afternoon, to Barnum's Museum. Little CORDELIA HOWARD'S benefit! and she appears in three distinct and beautiful pieces! Now is the time to cheer the tiny wonder. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, the famous, the handsome, the talented, in two pieces this evening, at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by JONAS WHITCOMB'S remedy for Asthma. In no case has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

TOMPKINS PARK.—The adjourned meeting of the opponents of Tompkins Park, on Saturday night, was large and warm. Mr. A. G. BADGER was chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN FITZSIMMONS Secretary. Remarks were made by JOHN M. PHELPS, WILLIAM H. TIPPALS and others, owners of property in the district of assessment, who recounted the injustice and illegality of the attempt to fasten upon them an enormous assessment for the benefit of one or two speculators. It was said that the property proposed to be taken for the park was purchased from the original farm owner subsequently to its dedication as a park, and only for purposes of speculation. Many new subscriptions were handed in towards defraying the expenses of litigating it, and a large amount of both old and new subscriptions settled for.

Real Estate Sales.... MARCH 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn Property.

Brick buildings and lots, Nos. 8 and 10 South-7th-st; lot 44x65	$12,975
Frame house and lot, cor. 10th-st. and South 2d-st; lot 23.9x100	2,900
1 lot corner Ainslie and 9th-sts., 1 20x80	530
1 lot on 9th-st., near North 2d-st., 1 20x80	350
1 lot adjoining above	320
1 lot east side Raymond-st., near Navy-st	775
1 lot adjoining above	800
1 lot on Navy-st.	
1 lot adjoining above, corner Navy-st. each	675
1 lot adjoining above	
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Navy-st	1,250
1 lot adjoining above	1,575
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Raymond st	1,600
1 lot on Fulton-av., adjoining	1,900

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2.

$10,000	Indiana State 5s	85	100	Erie R. R.	b30 35⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s	92⅞	100	do	b10 35⅛
1,000	do	92⅜	550	do	35¼
13,000	Missouri State 6s	84	200	do	b3 35
2,000	do	84⅛	50	do	b15 36⅜
5,000	do	b80 84⅛	100	do	b30 36⅝
23,500	Cal. State 7s '70	86	460	do	35
5,000	N. Y. Cen RR 6s	89⅝	600	do	35⅛
3,000	do	90	450	do	s60 35⅜
1,850	N Y Cen. RR 7s	101	200	do	b10 35
500	do	101⅝	50	do	s3 34⅞
6,500	City 6s, '59	99⅜	100	do	s10 35⅛
5,000	Erie R 3d mtg. bs. '83	ex int. 84	50	do	b60 35⅛
			2 0	do	b30 35⅜
3,000	Erie 4th mtg bds	72	150	Hudson River R. R.	36
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st mg.	98	200	do	s30 35⅜
3,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mtg	69	664	do	35⅜
2,500	do	69⅜	50	do	35⅝
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st mtg	93	400	do	b15 36
2,000	Har R R. 2d mtg.	70	50	do	b3 36
7,000	Read. R. bds. '88	71⅞	25	do	b30 36⅛
4,000	do	71⅞	100	do	b30 36⅜
6,000	do	b10 71⅞	150	Harlem Railroad	15⅞
10,800	M. O. R. R. 8 p c. 1st. M S F. C. B.	102	350	do	15⅝
1,000	do.	s3 101⅜	12	do	16⅛
8,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	95	500	do	b30 16
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	38	100	do	15⅜
2,000	do	37⅛	89	Harlem R'd Pref'd.	25⅞
1,000	L E & W. 1 M. B.	44	200	do	25¾
2,000	R. & N. E. 1 M. B.	85	300	do	b30 26
79	Mechanics' Bank.	111	50	do	b3 26
10	Union Bank.	s3 115	2	Third-avenue R.R.	97
16	Bk. St. New-York	103	5	do	98
11	a m. Ex Bank.	104⅛	100	Reading R.R.	b15 63⅛
30	Metropolitan Bank	104	350	do	63¾
15	Manhattan Gas Sp.	120	100	do	s60 63
550	Canton Company	24½	200	do	63½
250	do	24⅝	100	do	b60 63⅜
600	do	b60 25	400	do	63
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 41⅜	400	do	b15 63¼
200	do	39	150	Mich. Cen. R R	b30 73½
100	Cary Improv. Co.	b60 9¼	100	do	c 73
200	do	s30 9	70	do	s3 73
50	do	b30 9¾	50	do	73¼
100	do	s30 9	269	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	33
93	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	114	2 9	do	33⅜
100	Penn Coal Co.	b30 76½	475	do	32¾
700	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	21	300	do	b10 33
500	do	b30 21¼	200	do	s30 33⅜
400	do	b60 21¾	50	do	b30 33⅝
100	do	s60 21	21	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56⅜
200	do	b10 21½	145	do	55⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 62	10	do	55¾
30	do	61¾	50	do	b30 56
10	do	62	100	do	b60 56⅛
300	N. Y. C. R. R.	94	25	Panama R. R.	106¼
250	do	b7 94	365	do	106⅜
100	do	b60 94⅛	100	do	b30 106⅜
100	do	b60 94⅜	400	do	b30 107
20	do	b30 94	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	99⅜
100	do	b60 94	60	do	99¾
100	do	b10 94	30	Cleve Col. & C. R. R.	97⅛
320	do	93½	5	do	97
56	do	93¾	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	18
150	do	93⅞	50	do	17⅜
100	do	s60 93	7	Gale. & Chi. R. R.	93¾
600	Chic & R. Isl. R. R.	85	50	do	b30 94
124	do	85½	1300	Clev. & To. R. R.	51
150	do	s3 85¾	300	do	50⅛
450	do	86	100	do	50⅞
50	do	s10 86	10	do	51¾
200	do	b10 86½	100	do	b60 51⅜
200	do	s30 85⅞	110	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10⅝
100	do	b20 86⅜	100	do	11
50	do	b20 86	85	do	10⅞
12	Macon & West. R'd.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. State 6s,	b3 84	100	Erie Railroad	33¾
20,000	do.	b3 84¼	100	do	b30 34
1,000	do.	b3 84	100	do	33⅞
10,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	100	do	34
4,000	N.Y. Cen. RR 7s.	102	75	Hud. River R. R.	35¼
2,000	Mil & Mis. 2d Mt Bs	80½	50	do	35
10	Mer. Bank Scrip	108	100	do	34⅞
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	99	200	do	34¾
90	Cumb. Coal Co.	21	100	do	b10 35¼
100	do.	21¼	275	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R	32⅜
30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	62	100	M S. & N Ia. p. s.	b30 56
150	Cary Imp. Co	9	50	Gal. & Chicago RR.	93
500	Canton Co.	b60 25	50	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	19
300	do.	24½	120	Cle. & To. R. R.	51¾
100	do.	b30 25	100	do	51½
343	N. Y. C. R. R.	93	500	do	51⅝
100	do.	2d 93	100	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	85⅛
100	do.	b30 93	150	do	86
50	do.	92¾	100	do	b30 86⅛
6	do.	92½	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
80	Illinois Central RR.	99	30	do	b10 39¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
$2,000	New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 71
$2,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add. 58½
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 12
$5,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8s.	Int. add. 48⅛
$8,000	Cleveland and Toledo 7s	Int. add. 58
$5,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R.R. 7s	Flat. 60
30	shares Hanover Bank	88
10	shares Park Bank	96¼
10	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99½
40	shares Oriental Bank	99½
17	shares Second Avenue R. R.	60
30	shares Staten Island and N.Y. Ferry Co	10
50	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	11
15	shares Cleve., Columbus and Cin. R. R	100
75	shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R.	2
15	shares Third Avenue R. R.	95
17	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11¼
10	shares American Exchange Bank	103⅞
5	shares Nassau Bank	96¼
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	97⅛
12	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	103⅛

TUESDAY, March 2—P. M.

A further decline this morning of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. in London bills has put a stop to the export demand for Bullion for English account, and the few parcels going forward to the Continent are unimportant in amount. The steamer to-morrow, from the report from the ship's office at the close of 'Change hour, will not take over $250,000. The business in Sterling to-day was principally done at 108¾@109 for Southern and other out-of-town Bank Signatures, partly with City Bank Indorsement, and 109@109¼ for prime Bankers' bills drawn on the spot. Francs in good supply at 5. 16¼@5.15. The Money Market keeps easy, and lenders at call are accepting in some instances as low as 4 ₱ cent., though the general ruling, in this way, is 5@6 ₱ cent. Short bills, first class, are done at 6@7 ₱ cent., and bills outside of bank rule at from 7 to 9 ₱ cent., prime to fair names.

After the enormous business and large advance in prices at the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was a pause in the buoyancy of the bidding to-day, and as there was some disposition manifested to realize at Monday's rates, the fluctuations were about 1 ₱ cent. against the market on most of the Share list. The speculative temper, however, lost but little of its strength, as will be seen by the freedom with which business was done at the forenoon meeting of the Board. At the close, the printed list is lower by ¼@1 ₱ cent. than the actual bids, which recovered strength after the regular adjournment of the Brokers, and sales of New-York Central were made at 92¾@93; Erie, 34⅛@⅜; Hudson, 36; Toledo, 52; Rock Island, 86½, and some of the other Railroads in like proportion. On the Bond list, prices were steady for State Stocks, and firm for the loans of the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Reading and Erie Companies. The Third Mortgages of Erie brought 84, *ex* coupon. As far as presented yesterday, and to all, the coupons of the Company were promptly paid. A default is reported on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, with the prospect of an arrangement of the difficulty within the 90-days' grace allowed by the terms of the mortgage. The mail of the Boston steamer received this morning contained some orders for Railway Securities of the old-established Companies, but, with few exceptions, they come limited by the reports from this side at the close of January, and these were from 5 to 12 ₱ cent. below the present ruling. The steamer from this side of the 3d February, the *Europa*, (now in her twelfth day on the return voyage,) carried out the first very considerable and general rise on our Stock list. In regard to the London Market for American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a buoyant market in American Securities during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds have advanced to 86⅛. Erie Bonds, of all classes have been in demand at higher rates. New York Central Shares have advanced considerably. Illinois Central Shares have slightly receded in price."

Some of our neighbors, on the first announcement by telegraph of the Bank of England reduction to 3 ₱ cent, suggested that this rate is as low as ever before known. The mistake is a singular one, since it is not by one ₱ cent. as low as the minimum of 1852, nor as low by half ₱ cent as the rate has frequently ruled within the last ten years. The following from the London *Times*, received in the mail this morning, will show that 2@2½ ₱ cent. has not been unfrequent during this period:

"The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ₱ cent, at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3 ₱ cent.

It was fully expected yesterday that this movement would take place, but it produced upon its announcement a further slight improvement in the funds.

Nearly five years have passed since the rate was at 3 ₱ cent., a gradual advance, with one or two short exceptional intervals, having taken place from the 1st of June, 1853, when it last stood at that point. Previously, however, for nearly five years—that is to say, from the date of the complete subsidence of the effects of the panic of 1847,—it had steadily kept between 2 and 3 ₱ cent That period comprised 239 weeks, during which the *minimum* was 2 ₱ cent. for 199 weeks, 2½ ₱ cent. for 74 weeks and 2 ₱ cent. for 36 weeks; while the average stock of bullion was £16,836,000, the lowest amount having been £13,253,557, and the highest £22,232,138. At present the total held is, probably, about £16,300,000, and is, consequently, fully equal to the amount heretofore found consistent with a prolonged period of ease. The increase still promises to continue, since, although shipments to the Continent have again been resumed, there is no immediate sign that the sums required will be equal to those which will arrive. As a large proportion of the American and Australian payments to the Continent and elsewhere are made through this country, there must always, under ordinary circumstances be a certain out-flow. Conjectures, however, whether the present abundance will be maintained for a protracted time or be merely transitory have nothing to do with the proper course of the Bank of England. The dealers in money, like the dealers in any other commodity, have only to look to the current terms of the market, and the Bank in following that rule conforms alike to the interest of the proprietors and the public.

The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction of the rate, but the effects of the step will not be perceived till to-morrow, from the comparatively late hour at which it was generally known.

The Joint Stock Banks and discount houses (including the two companies) allow a uniform rate of 2 ₱ cent. on deposits. At the London and Westminster, however, 1 ₱ cent. only continues to be given on sums below £500."

The necessity for the reduction by the Bank, if the managers wanted business at all in the discount way, will be seen in the rapid continued reduction of their Loans—technically known on the official statement as "Other Securities"—from *One hundred and fifty-nine* millions dollars to *ninety-two millions* in a few weeks; money ruling in the meanwhile in the open market steadily below the Bank rate. The annexed is the last return of the Bank of England, showing a continued influx of bullion:

Public deposits	£4 253,493	Increase	£601,907
Other securities	16,205,945	Decrease	824,230
Rest	3 810 873	Increase	89,664
Govern't securities	9 702,317	Increase	143,156
Other securities	18,522 886	Decrease	1,550,845
Notes unemployed	10.617,445	Increase	1,247,345

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,603,-315, being a decrease of £471,850, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,574,647, showing an increase of £780,951, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the movement in Consols for the week ending Feb. 13, closing firmly:

	FOR MONEY			FOR ACCOUNT		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	96⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Mon. 8	96⅞	96	96	96	96¼	96¼
Tues. 9	96	96¼	96	96¼	96¾	96¼
Wed. 10	95⅞	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	96¼
Thur. 11	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	96¼
Fri. 12	96	9 ¾	96¼	96¼	96¾	96¼

BANK OF FRANCE—FEBRUARY, 1858.

		Feb.	Jan.
Capital of the Bank	Frs.	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital, New		91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857).		1,435,505	1,435,505
Reserve of the Bank		12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve		9.125.000	9.125.000
Ditto in landed property		4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation		528 048 800	534,687,500
Ditto of the branch banks		44 653,050	46,780,750
Bank notes to order		5,871,408	5,674,431
Receipts payable at sight		3,039,342	2,992 311
Treasury acc. current creditor		78,635,287	62,779,723
Sundry accounts current		117.626,948	146.078,672
Do. with the branch banks		28.389,515	28 955,815
Dividends payable		2 157.895	5,601,445
Discounts and sundry interests		1,424,468	3,405,202
Commission on deposits		4.438 846	2,188,723
Re-disc. the last six months		2 209 992	2,209,992
Sundries		3 222 270	2,270,455
Total		1,029,759,068	1,053,656,267

CREDITOR.

	February.	January.
Cash in hand, francs	83,778,797	70,900,076
Cash in the branch banks	199,075,277	180,453,690
Commercial bills overdue	3,476,446	715,011
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	244,372,439	292,119,080
Do. in the branch banks	228,551,219	251,815,490
Advanced on dep. of bull	2,040,000	2,614,200
Do. by the branch banks	2,138,900	2,133,300
Advanced on French public securities	23,472,300	24,092,700
Do. by the branch banks	7,893,880	7,613,700
Adv'ced on rail. securities	48,808,555	37,045,358
Do by the branch banks	13,975,286	12,130,550
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	225,600	253,800
Do. on Branch Banks' Scrip	100,000	71,900
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	50 000,000	50,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,189 482	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	42,114,573	45,621,848
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of br. b'ks	5,663,617	5,641,334
Expenses of management of the Bank	466,394	110,228
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	4,438.549	1,153.858
Totals	1,029.759,068	1,053,656,267

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool write in regard to Cotton and Breadstuffs as follows:

There has been an active business in